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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Powers Call for Free Austria

Vienna Can't Get in Weapons

Dr. Eliot Praised Attention

Berlin Bans Flippant Film

Gretna Green Loses Its Smith

Woman Driver Slow on Brake

FRANCE, Britain and Italy work on a three-power declaration upholding the independence of Austria. Paris believes such a declaration would be excellent, but that it does not go far enough. It contemplates no specifying of what will happen if some other power, directly or indirectly, assails this independence. The statesmen argue at the Quai d'Orsay that Chancellor Dollfuss must be continued in power, but some are loath to give him full indorsement after his slaughter of the Socialists in the Austrian uprising. Vienna and other cities resume normal activities. The Austrian Nazis have refrained from taking any part in the fighting—They feel everything their enemies have been doing is in their favor.

¶ The Austrian Government dismisses thousands of Socialists from public office in Vienna. The great Socialist stronghold undergoes almost complete change in official personnel. With the city covered with placards asking the citizens to turn in their arms and back Chancellor Dollfuss, only a small portion of the arms held by the people is recovered. No way has been found to force the Socialists to disclose hiding places of machine guns, revolvers and bombs. Sullen and silent, the people watch their leaders punished—Crushed but still holding arms, these militant ones may break out again.

¶ Moscow newspapers complain that the new Anglo-Soviet trade treaty does not work out as happily as Russia expected. Izvestia says the pact forecasts a gradual attempt on Britain's part to strike a balance in sales to and purchases from Russia, instead of permitting Russia to sell it more than it buys as formerly. Diplomats are wonderful fellows. If you are one, you try to work out with a neighbor nation an agreement that accords the other fellow a diplomatic half-interest in the profits—But the other 80 per cent you try secretly to keep.

¶ Harvard Teachers' Record publishes a number commemorating the 100th anniversary of Dr. Charles William Eliot, which occurs next month. The issue contains tributes by world educators to the leader, who was Harvard's president from 1869 to 1909. In "Education for Efficiency" Dr. Eliot added to usual qualifications, "the imparting of the habit of quick and concentrated attention." Writers need this most of all. They fancy writing is merely expression, but that is really only about 40 per cent of the secret—Sixty per cent is a trained power of attention that really gives the writer something to write about.

¶ Berlin adopts an irrevocable method against foreign films the censor doesn't like. Once the film has been put on this blacklist because the Minister of Propaganda regards it as derogatory to German interests, there can be no change, although the film is re-cut and filled with praises of Germany. Why couldn't American Ambassador Dodd persuade Berlin to add to the prohibited films those Hollywood pictures which are clearly derogatory to America?—American life is neither godless nor ghastly, except in the made-in-America movies.

¶ St. Johnsbury, Vt., wrestles with a peculiar problem in planning next summer's ice supply. The local harvesters hoped for a chill winter that would bring them an abundant crop. They experience the coldest season in 40 years, the thermometer ranging from 30 to 40 below. But alas, for hopes of opulence through much ice. The ice is three feet thick—And the cutting machinery can do nothing with it.

¶ Gretna Green loses Hugh Meekie, the brawny blacksmith, who for 50 years made it the Mecca of eloping lovers. Having married thousands of couples in his famous "marriage over the anvil" ceremony, this stalwart of the little town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, recently turned over the active duty to rosy-cheeked Richard Rennison. He never tortured excited and hurrying bride and groom with foolish quizzing—If they ken they wanted to be wed, he ken they should be just that.

¶ Women motorists take 25 per cent longer to apply their brakes after a red signal than do men. A CWA project discovers this under direction of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The tests with the "delay timer" show the average male driver getting the brakes on in .07 of a second; female drivers take .87 of a second. Of course women may retort that their skill and assurance save them from having to hurry after the flash—A bull, after he sees a red rag, is a slow poke compared to a taxi driver after he sees a green light.

Airs Air Mail

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Senator Hugo L. Black

Air-Mail Transfer Declared Blow At Planned Economy

Deeper Issues of Controversy Stir Political Circles at Capital

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—In its larger aspects the air mail controversy which has flamed up so suddenly and dramatically has important object lessons for the New Deal, and particularly for that portion of it involving a so-called "planned economy."

For the air mail setup, which the Roosevelt Administration has just torn down was—at least in the conception of its founders in the Hoover Administration—a "planned economy" involving the large-scale allocation of a huge and romantic industry, according to a central plan, under Government supervision, with a minimum of duplication and competition.

On Monday the capital will hear the official Hoover administration version of the affair from Mr. Walter F. Brown, former postmaster-general. On the same day the army air corps will start up the interim service that will replace all existing private air mail contracts in the country.

Brief Rest

Meanwhile the capital has a brief chance to discuss the deeper issues in the affair, even while Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, once more roundly denounces the Brown contracts and while a judge shuts the first door to legal action brought by the "Lindbergh" company, Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., against forfeiture of its mail line.

The trouble with a dictatorship, it has often been said, is in finding a suitable successor after the dictator is gone. The trouble with the new-fashioned "planned economy" may be of the same type; what is a "planned economy" to one administration may simply be "collusion and connivance" to a succeeding rival administration.

Until all the evidence is in, the Washington observer must withhold judgment as to the rights and wrongs of the air mail affair. But certain facts seem fairly clear. Congress passed the Watres Act with th clear intention of giving dictatorial power to the Postmaster-General to bring order into the air-mail lines, and to use the government subsidies to strengthen the far-flung web of planes.

In carrying out the provisions of this act, Mr. Brown may have acted in a high-handed manner. But at any rate he was exercising the authority which Congress gave him to consolidate or extend mail routes and to change the method of payment to a space-mileage basis. He did not always grant contracts to the lowest bidder, but this was ostensibly, at any rate, because he had congressional authority to distinguish between the responsible and the fly-by-night firms.

Another Aspect

One other aspect of the situation is being noted in the capital. The air firms which participated in the Brown conferences in Washington in May and June, 1930, were called here by the Postmaster-General. If they had not come they would have got no contracts. Senator Nye and Mr. Farley charge the companies "conspired or connived" with the Postmaster-General by attending such conferences. Were the companies to blame, business men ask, if they were summoned to Washington and given fat contracts?

Two or three of the air mail companies are charged with deliberating among themselves in advance as to the terms of their bids to the post office and these are in a somewhat different category.

A final point to be made is the difficult position of a private company which has a suit over a contract with the Government. Without its own consent the United States Government cannot be sued.

Dollfuss' Radio Speech On International Hookup

Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, will speak over an international hookup Sunday, Feb. 18. His talk will be relayed by the Columbia Broadcasting System and will be radiocast by WNAC, Boston, at 12:30 p. m., Eastern time.

Translation and commentary will be made by Mr. John Gunther.

Three Powers Back Austrian Independence

Italy and France Lead Demand for Guarantee to Dollfuss Régime

Britain Not Sure

Downing Street Holds Reich May Have No Designs to Absorb Austria

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 17—The question of Austria's independence has become the major diplomatic issue as a result of a proposal emanating, it is authoritatively declared, from Premier Mussolini, that Britain, France and Italy should make a joint public declaration on the subject.

Many people are surprised that the Heimwehr victory in the Austrian civil war has aroused apprehension in Rome for Austria's independence. One explanation of Italy's move is that recent events make it improbable the Dollfuss Government will appeal to the League against alleged German interference in internal affairs of Austria, as it had previously announced its intention of doing.

Not only have National Socialists studiously kept out of the fighting but there is widespread indignation in public opinion in many countries at the way the Austria Government handled the situation.

The Heimwehr, having been pro-Italian, the Italian Government, according to this view of the situation, is anxious to help it out of the difficulties wherein the past week's happenings have left it.

Secret Negotiations

Moreover, as Monitor readers are aware, secret negotiations have been actually going on at Berlin between Vice Chancellor von Papen and "unofficial" emissaries from Chancellor Dollfuss. The latter has never wavered in stressing that Austria belongs to the Germanic section of European peoples. There is, therefore, the possibility that Dr. Dollfuss and others may redouble their efforts to come to an agreement with Berlin, rather than to fall under Italian domination.

"The Italian proposal puts the British Government in a difficult situation. Under ordinary circumstances it would have no objection to reiterating its existing commitments as to Austria's independence. But to do so now would undoubtedly be distasteful to the National Labor section of the Government, all of whom, including Prime Minister MacDonald himself, have personal friends among the Austrian Socialist leaders.

As a matter of fact, Austria is already heavily buttressed with guarantees. Not only is there the League covenant but there is the special protocol signed when the League first found financial help

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Lynn Police Cast Cherished Relic Into the Icy Sea

Somewhere in Lynn Harbor is an unexploded shell, and in the Lynn police headquarters is a deputy police chief with a very red face.

Mr. Edward D. Callahan, the deputy chief, heaved the dangerous-looking missile into the water. He thought he was doing his duty, and under normal circumstances his act perhaps would have merited a bravery award. But what he and the foreman of a crew dismantling an old shoe factory thought was a bomb really was a cherished souvenir. It was a shell found on the battleship Maine after the raising of that historic vessel from the bottom of Manila Harbor.

The wrecking crew foreman found the "bomb" while digging around in the old building, and wrapping it up tenderly in a piece of paper brought it to police headquarters. Deputy Chief Callahan, likewise with rare tenderness, called a police chauffeur and headed an expedition for the waterfront. The "bomb" was carried from its soft blanket in the car and propelled urgently far into the icy waters of the channel.

Mrs. Alexander E. Little, of Swampscott, whose husband formerly owned the building being dismantled in Lynn, heard of the find and phoned the police headquarters last night asking them to take care of her valued relic until she could come after it today. She was not told about the trip to the waterfront.

Mrs. Little was expected in today to hear the news, which probably will be broken to her in the ruddy glow cast by a blushing deputy chief's face.

Mass Production of Ice Too Big for Machinery

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., Feb. 17 (AP)—Despite the fact that ponds and lakes in this vicinity are covered with ice varying in thickness from 30 to 38 inches, an ice shortage is predicted for next summer.

The ice is so thick that machinery cannot harvest the crop. The weather in this region has been the coldest in 40 years, with last night's official reading 35 below zero.

Putting Their Heads Together on Cuba's Problems

President Mendieta and Members of His Cabinet — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Seated, Left to Right—Dr. Santiago Verdeja, Secretary of Health; Dr. Cosme de la Torriente, Secretary of State; President Mendieta; Col. Roberto Mendez Penate, Secretary of Justice; Dr. Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Secretary of Finance. Standing, Left to Right—Carlos de la Rionda, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. Miguel Mariono Gomez, Mayor of Havana; Lieut. Hector Aguilera, Presidential Aide; Maj. Franco Ganero, Aide; Dr. Luis A. Beralt, Secretary of Education; Marquez Sterling, Ambassador to the United States, and Dr. Emeterio Santovenia, Secretary to the President.

Strong Measures Of Control Planned By Cuban Cabinet

Peace and Recovery Objectives of Efforts of Mendieta Régime

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 17 (By U. P.)—Firm measures of control to strengthen the Mendieta Government's efforts to insure peace and recovery for Cuba are being considered here. A comprehensive revolution defense decree law was awaiting Cabinet action, it was understood.

Prospects for economic rehabilitation brightened when it was learned negotiations for revision of the commercial treaty with the United States began here yesterday. The number of sugar centrals grinding mounted to 56, and vigorous enforcement of the recent antistrike law kept the labor situation quiet.

The only disturbance of the day came when soldiers fired into the air to disperse a crowd of several hundred students who tried to reenter a chamber in the Capitol after the president of the Sanctions Court there had ordered the courtroom cleared of disorderly spectators.

During the process of the current trial of Octavio Zubizarreya and others charged with the political murder of the three Freyrede Andrade brothers in 1932, strong opposition has been voiced to President Mendieta's decision to approve no death sentences.

The initiation of discussions toward revision of the commercial convention with the United States took place at a conference at the State Department. Mr. Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador, conferred with Señor Joaquin Martinez, Secretary of Finance and Señor Carlos de la Rionda, Secretary of Agriculture. The conversations will be resumed Monday.

The proposed defense law suspends meetings which might disturb public order, authorizes seizure of arms and explosives—even when legally held, and defines at some length what constitutes an "attempt against the revolution."

Help Is Assured Diplomats In Struggle for Adequate Reward for Foreign Service

House Foreign Affairs Leaders Back Stand of Monitor

Hardship Falls Heavily on Secretarial and Clerical Staffs

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Joint support to The Christian Science Monitor in its efforts to focus attention on the plight of American diplomacy was pledged today by both the Democratic chairman and the ranking Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

At the same time both indicated that they were using their influence to the utmost to secure the earliest possible date for a vote in the House on a bill to relieve the financial distress of the foreign service which their committee has unanimously reported.

Representative Sam D. Reynolds (D.) of Tennessee, chairman, has asked the rules committee for a special rule to aid the bill in speedy passage, while Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York, ranking Republican member, gives the drive a nonpartisan character by supporting the chairman at every step.

The bill authorizes the appropriation of funds with which the Secretary of State may purchase foreign currencies with which to pay American officials living abroad in the currencies of those countries at the pre-depreciation dollar rate. In other words, they will be compensated for the entire depreciation of the dollar. The bill does not, however, provide in any way for relief from pay cuts and reduction in subsistence allowances.

By Sam D. McReynolds

Chairman House Foreign Affairs Committee

There is no question about the serious predicament of the American foreign service. As Mr. Roosevelt points out, many have been reduced to the point of actual starvation by the combined effects

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Diplomacy in Rags

Fourth of Nine Articles

By Nicholas Roosevelt

Former United States Minister to Hungary

The financial trials of ambassadors and ministers are shared, though on a lesser scale, by the diplomatic secretaries. These gentlemen belong to a special branch of the civil service and are officially designated as foreign service officers.

They are often spoken of as "career diplomats" for the reason that they enter the foreign service with the expectation of making it a life work. Their duties are to help the minister or ambassador in the routine of an embassy or legation.

At the same time one of their most important duties is to establish friendly relations with important individuals in the foreign capitals where they reside. In the absence of

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Byrd Ship Battles Back Through Ice To Little America

S. S. BEAR OF OAKLAND, BAY OF WHALES, Antarctica, Feb. 17 (AP)—(Via Mackay Radio)—This 60-year-old supply ship of the second Byrd antarctic expedition finished victoriously last night a long battle with pack ice, the most strenuous of her career.

The vessel has made a number of records in this unknown area northeast of Little America. She has explored 5000 square miles and has chartered hitherto unknown depths. Three days ago the antarctic ice pack began to close in until the Bear became surrounded in a large irregularly shaped ice-strewn sea.

Finally, about midnight Thursday night, open water was seen on the other, side of a portion of the pack that was very heavy. It looked as if no ship could break its way through. The distance was about half a mile. The Bear forced its way into the pack. At times she went ahead only by inches. It was impossible to back because of danger to the rudder and propeller.

The Bear is now in more or less open water, steaming full speed ahead for Little America, apparently none the worse for the battle.

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Things Present

Hm-m! A college professor of humor! Read the editorial "A Hot Seat."

Does your child seem addicted to fibbing? A remedy is discussed in "Trust Your Child," on the Progress in Education page.

Our "Tour for the Arts' Sake" continues today with a pleasant visit in Florence. Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

Your friend who is studying German will thank you for drawing to his attention the article and its translation on the Home Forum page.

"With the Inventors," a feature designed to keep us mentally alert, is continued on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

The Home Kindergarten series begins on the Progress in Education page on Tuesday.

State Workers In CWA Again Pick Up Shovels

About 100,000 on Unfinished Projects to Complete Their Work

With only a day lost most of the CWA workers in Massachusetts who laid down their shovels Thursday upon completion of the first period of the relief program picked them up again today and went back to their digging.

Of the approximate total of 130,000 on the rolls in the State at the official close of this initial period, about 100,000 engaged on uncompleted projects thus continue under new plans announced yesterday by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, Federal CWA Administrator. Although the new federal regulations lowered the minimum wage rate, those ordered to proceed with the unfinished work will be subject to no change in pay or hours, it was announced here.

Meanwhile Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, of Boston, has filed with the state civil works board proposals for 81 projects to provide employment for about 18,500 persons and involving expenditure of about $5,286,993.

The exact status of the whole civil works set-up in the State still is uncertain, points out Mr. Dwight W. Winter, executive director, and until Washington has decided on how it will apply the plan for gradual demobilization there is no way of telling how the new policy will affect this State. It is noted, however, that those let out from CWA work who are not absorbed by the PWA, by industry generally, or by agriculture, will be given direct federal relief.

Millions for Roads Urged for 1935 Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 17—Congress is asked to appropriate $400,000,000 for federal highways for the fiscal year 1935 in a resolution adopted by the Association of Highway Officials of the North Atlantic States.

Another resolution urges that, in addition, federal aid to states for road construction, suspended for 1933, be resumed to the extent of not less than $125,000,000 a year for the two-year period beginning July 1, 1935. Continuance of "usual grants" for roads through national forests and public lands, is also requested.

These petitions, forwarded today to President Roosevelt, stress that highway funds provided by the National Recovery Administration will be exhausted this year, resulting in huge layoffs. The delegates from 11 states, closing their tenth annual convention here last night, also urged that gasoline and motor-vehicle tax revenues be restored to their original use on highway maintenance.

Doumergue Seeks Transport Shakeup

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—Premier Gaston Doumergue suggested yesterday that $1,000,000 daily expense should be eliminated from the Government by a reorganization of the French transportation system.

He told the National Economic Council:

"Let the railroads, truck services and canal boats, each according to its special aptitude, cooperate to give the best service at the least cost. That would be a great step toward economic peace."

He said the railroads, whose deficits the Government pays, should be limited to productive work.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

He's Nominated!

Massachusetts has a United States Senator to elect this fall. So have 15 other states in our great and glorious union. We all know the Democrats will put forward for that place—the only David I. Walsh extant in politics today.

David Ignatius will probably have no great trouble getting the Dems' nomination by acclamation, but no Republican I can think of, with the exception of Major Judson Hannigan of Belmont, proposes to accord a walk away to "Dave Walsh," good fellow as he is, and fairly satisfactory as a United States Senator.

¶ ¶ ¶

But right here, let me say, the word comes from Washington that there is little Administration love for "Bellowing Dave," as one capital correspondent treasonably called our togaed Apollo Belvidere, the other day in his column.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely and State Chairman Joseph A. Maynard must know this, and I'll warrant you that James M. Curley of Florida and other foreign parts for the nonce, knows it and would tilt for the Democratic candidacy for the Senate with Mr. Walsh were it not that to do that would be plain political hari-kari.

¶ ¶ ¶

Positive Sacrilege

Look at our Senior Senator through the eyes of G. Gould Lincoln of the Washington Star, for instance: Here's what "Abe" Lincoln (for so they call him under the biggest dome in the country) says about our "Dave":

"There are Democratic Senators whose 'cases' are being considered (by National Chairman James A. Farley, he means). Take, for example, Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts. Senator Walsh, as a matter of fact, has stood pretty solidly with the President and his program, although he is off the reservation now in opposition to the St. Lawrence Waterway treaty with Canada. The Administration has not been friendly to Walsh, however, because of his alliance with the Al Smith group of Democrats before and at the Chicago National Convention in 1932. He has been given no patronage, no federal jobs.

"Admittedly Walsh will be a difficult man to defeat, even if the Administration should throw its influence against him. He has a big following among the independent voters of the State and will receive thousands of Republican votes.

"But the Administration probably would like to see a scare thrown into the Senior Senator from Massachusetts, even if it cannot defeat him."

¶ ¶ ¶

By the way, Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois of former "pink whisker" fame, is chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee. He has just lifted the whip and cracked it saying that

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Roosevelt Plea Reopens Soviet Religious Issue

Right of Worship or Not, Given as Answer on Church Freedom

Great Decline Shown

Scales Weighted in Favor of Unbelief—Atheism Began in Pre-War Days

By W. H. Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—President Roosevelt's insistence that Americans in Russia should be free to worship as they may desire has naturally focused attention on the status of religion in the Soviet Union today.

This is not an altogether easy subject to study. Leaders of such religious life as exists in Russia keep themselves very much in the background; they are difficult to find and unwilling to talk for publication. Soviet officials are inclined to confine themselves to citations of those passages of the Soviet Constitution which prescribe the separation of church and state and guarantee to every citizen "the right to profess any religion or none."

However, even a superficial survey of the subject indicates that all forms of religion are definitely declining in Russia. About 90 Orthodox churches are functioning in Moscow today, as against 600 or 700 before the Revolution. The others have been torn down or converted to secular uses as clubs, storehouses, office buildings, etc.

One finds much the same proportion of closed churches in provincial towns. In the villages a much smaller number of churches have been closed; and, according to official figures, there are now about 38,000 churches where services are being performed throughout the Soviet Union, as against approximately 54,000 before the Revolution.

Youth Hostile or Indifferent

The decline of religion, however, is much greater than this figure would suggest. For years no new church has been built in the Soviet Union. The younger generation, from which future congregations must be recruited, is growing up, in the overwhelming majority of cases, with an attitude of hostility, or at least of indifference to religion. No provision is being made for an educated and trained priesthood in the future; the Orthodox Church possesses only one theological academy, with some 50 students.

The same process of decline which is visible in the Orthodox Church is also perceptible among the Jews and the Muhammadans; and the evangelical sects, which had made a considerable number of converts among disillusioned believers in the Orthodox Church up to 1929 are today much less in evidence. The ruling Communist Party plays no favorites among religious groups, regarding all as equally harmful.

The visible decline of religious faith in Russia is not surprising if one considers that 16 years have elapsed since the Bolshevik Revolution took place, and that during this period a dictatorial government, while not going so far as to prohibit by law the practice of religion, has done everything in its power to weight the scales in favor of unbelief. There are many historical cases when a single dominant religion has endeavored to suppress or discourage all others. But Russia has witnessed a unique attempt to root out all forms of religious belief in conformity with Karl Marx's slogan: "Religion is opium for the people."

Atheism in Pre-War Russia

The decline of religion is not to be attributed solely to measures of administrative repression and discrimination. Both the Revolution and the more recent Five-Year Plan were tremendous factors in shaking up and changing the daily lives of Russia's millions, in upsetting old beliefs that rested on no firmer basis than tradition.

Contrary to an impression that prevailed in some quarters abroad, and that was nourished, no doubt, by the pompous ritual and ceremony of the Orthodox Church, religion had not struck very deep and enduring roots in pre-war Russia. A high proportion of the intelligentsia were atheists and agnostics; religious belief among many of the peasants was little more than superstition, which could easily be destroyed by strong counter propaganda.

An antireligious agitator with whom I recently talked assured me that a successful incubator was one of the best means of carrying on atheistic propaganda among the peasants. "Once they see that chickens can be born artificially their faith soon vanishes," he declared. In the same way, the erection of a factory or an electrical station in a primitive corner of Central Asia or the Caucasus has a disintegrating effect on belief in the Koran. And the equal opportunities which the Soviet régime has offered to the Jews would have been calculated, in any case, to wean a large part of the younger generation away from the old self-contained, picturesque, semi-Oriental community life of the small Jewish town of pre-war days, centering around the rabbi and the synagogue.

Church Magazine Limited

Quite apart from the impact of these natural forces making for defection from old beliefs, the Soviet régime has done almost everything, short of direct prohibition of public

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T. W. A. Considers Next Move As Plea for Injunction Fails In the Federal District Court

Federal Judge Knox Denies Proposal to Restrain Postmaster-General From Putting Order Giving Air Mail to Army Into Effect

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Officials of Transcontinental and Western Air are considering today what their next move shall be to establish their legal right to the mail contracts which Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, canceled a week ago, following a decision by Federal Judge John C. Knox yesterday denying the company's motion for an injunction restraining the Postmaster-General from putting his order into effect.

Judge Knox, in announcing his decision soon after counsel for both parties had concluded their arguments, said he was deciding the motion promptly so an order might be entered at once and "appropriate steps thus may be speedily taken to bring the matter before the Circuit Court of Appeals for its determination."

Mr. Martin W. Conboy, federal attorney, represented the Postmaster-General and Mr. John J. Kiely, Postmaster of New York, who were both named as defendants. Mr. John Thomas Smith, general counsel for General Motors Corporation of which the air line is a subsidiary through holding company affiliations, represented the plaintiffs.

Judge Knox ruled that he had no jurisdiction in the case because it was directed, in effect, against the United States, although the Government was not named as a defendant. It is a well-established legal axiom that the Government can be sued only when it consents to the action, he said. At the same time Judge Knox dismissed the company's complaint.

"In making my decision, it should be understood thoroughly and completely that this court has no opinion to express as to the wisdom or propriety of the contemplated action of the Postmaster-General with respect to the contract in suit," Judge Knox said.

"I am, nevertheless, impressed by what seems to me to be beyond controversy; namely that the carriage of mails is essentially and fundamentally a function of the government—it is characteristically so, it is historically so—and that, subject to congressional authority, it is the province of the executive branch of the Government, whether rightly or wrongly, in a particular case, to name the instrumentality that shall carry its mails.

"Any action that is designed to compel the Government to select a particular instrumentality in the carrying of the mails necessarily must be directed against the United States. I am constrained to hold, therefore, that in this suit the United States is an indispensable party.

"The Government is not named as a defendant. In the absence of its consent here to be sued, this court is without jurisdiction of the subject matter set forth in the bill.

"As regards the defendants Kiely and Farley, it may be said that they assume to act in their official capacities. They are the duly constituted agents of the Government charged with the duty of handling the mail and directing the way in which it shall be handled.

"I cannot, it seems to me, give injunctive relief as against them without affecting the interest of the United States in the execution of its governmental function of carrying the mail."

In arguing the case, Mr. Smith charged that the annulment of the air-mail contracts constituted a "sort of lynch law proceedings" and government "not by law but by personal whim."

Mr. Conboy urged lack of jurisdiction and asserted that the only redress open to the complainant was in the Court of Claims, "provided he can prove an improper breach of contract."

Diplomats Assured Of Aid in Pay Fight

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of economy legislation and depreciation of the dollar.

My committee is doing everything it can to provide some essential relief by pressing for immediate passage of a bill which would compensate the service for devaluation of the dollar.

This would be retroactive to July 15, 1933, thereby making some restitution for the severe losses sustained since the United States went off the gold standard.

We have every expectation that this bill will be passed by both houses of Congress and signed by the President in the near future. It will increase the compensation of officers and employees of the United States serving abroad by 40 per cent, but of course will not affect the 15 per cent pay cut they took under the Economy Act nor restore any of the allowances which had previously made their situation relatively comfortable.

I am heartily in sympathy with the efforts of The Christian Science Monitor to call public attention to the sufferings of the American foreign service and hope that Mr. Roosevelt's series will result in increased public appreciation of its efforts.

By Hamilton Fish

Ranking Minority Member, House Foreign Affairs Committee

The articles by Nicholas Roosevelt entitled "Diplomacy in Rags" should be read by every American who is interested in our foreign affairs. His exposure of the disgraceful conditions with which our foreign service representatives are confronted should bring a blush of shame to patriotic Americans.

Our foreign service officers, through no fault of their own, have received a 15 per cent cut in their salary and on top of that a further reduction of 40 per cent on account of the deliberate devaluation of the dollar by President Roosevelt.

Every American in the foreign service, from Ambassador, receiving $1500 a month to the clerk receiving $50 a month, have been indiscriminately cut a total of 55 per cent of their salary. As a result a shocking situation exists in our foreign service, which has caused suicide, insanity, undernourishment and extreme poverty.

Only those with a substantial private income have been able to maintain decent quarters and appearances and those who have no private funds have had to resign or borrow to actually keep alive.

Immediate action by the Congress is necessary to relieve our consular and diplomatic officers in foreign lands, where the exchange rate is 40 per cent against the 59 cent American dollar. Every day of delay adds to privations and suffering of our foreign service, and tends to destroy its morale. Resignations have become frequent, and will increase rapidly unless Congress acts to relieve this unfair and undemocratic situation whereby members of the foreign service without independent means are forced out of the service.

If this condition continues much longer it will mean that only the wealthy and the stuffed shirts can serve Uncle Sam abroad. This injustice must be righted at once without regard to partisanship by passing the McReynolds bill authorizing annual appropriations of approximately $7,000,000 to meet losses sustained by officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to the depreciation of the American dollar in relation to foreign currencies.

Concerts to Come

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 18, at the Boston Art Club, seventieth concert by the Flute Players' Club, Georges Laurent, director.

Monday evening, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, fourth concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 20, in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe, second concert of the series given by the members of the faculty of the Longy School of Music.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 21, at the Hotel Statler, fifth morning musicale, featuring Lotte Lehmann.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, piano recital (two pianos) by Jacques Frey and Mario Braggiotti.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Feb. 23 and 24, in Symphony Hall, seventeenth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday evening, Feb. 23, in Brown Hall, fourth chamber concert in the current series at the New England Conservatory.

Saturday morning, Feb. 24, in Symphony Hall, third Morning Varieties, conductor and master of ceremonies, Arthur Fiedler.

Saturday evening, Feb. 24, in Dana Hall, Wellesley, recital by Myra Hess.

Sunday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, eighth concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra; conductor, Fabien Sevitzky.

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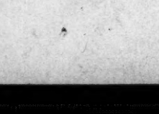

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Latest Hair Styles Are 'Up in the Air'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York State Hairdressers' Educational Exhibit

Roosevelt Plea Opens Soviet Church Issue

(Continued from Page 1)

worship, to place religion at a disadvantage and especially to isolate the younger generation from any religious influences. Its policy has not been in the least to grant the advocates of religion and of atheism a fair field and let them struggle for the convictions of the people. On the contrary an advocate of religion in Russia, especially during the last four or five years, has been very much in the position of a man with his hand tied behind his back.

Soviet children may not receive religious instruction, except privately, from their parents, up to the age of 18. Anti-religious instruction, on the contrary, is given to all children in the schools. One could search the Soviet bookstores and news stands without finding a book or a periodical of a religious character. The Orthodox Church is allowed to publish and send to subscribers a very limited edition of a magazine called Journal of The Moscow Patriarchate.

But in general religious books and publications may neither be printed in Russia nor imported from abroad. There is a lavish outpouring of anti-religious books and magazines, many of them sponsored by the Union of Militant Atheists, which numbers about 5,000,000 members and is the central organization for carrying on anti-religious agitation.

A significant change was introduced into the Soviet Constitution in the spring of 1929. Formerly "freedom of religion and of religious propaganda" was recognized. The right of religious propaganda was thus withdrawn. An authoritative commentary on this change (N. Orleansky, "Law About Religious Societies," pp. 47, 48) reads as follows:

"Any propagandist, agitational and missionary activity of church members and religious persons cannot be regarded as activity which is permitted to them by the law about religious societies. On the contrary it is regarded as going beyond the bounds of the freedom of worship which is defended by law and falls under the operation of the criminal and civil laws, inasmuch as it contradicts them."

Array of Legal Restrictions

It is easy to imagine that the law, construed by officials who, to put it mildly, are not sympathetic with religion, would pretty effectively bar activity outside of the bare observance of the rites prescribed for worship. At the same time religious societies were forbidden, among other things, "to rent printing-shops for the publication of religious books, to render material aid to their members, to organize literary, Bible, sewing and other circles and groups, to open libraries and reading-rooms, to organize medical aid."

It is not surprising that religion, hemmed in by this array of legal restrictions, which in Russia may always be extensively supplemented by the administrative action of the authorities, (one should perhaps add to the list of restrictions the automatic exclusion of priests and ministers from civic rights, which, in turn, means that they are deprived of food cards and that their children are denied access to the higher schools and to state service) should have been pushed more and more into the background of Russian life. People of strong faith carry on, of course; and there is still a class of churchgoers from habit, both in the towns and in the villages.

But the forces that are making for the decline of religious belief are very strong; and there is no prospect that Soviet policy in this field will undergo a change in any predictable future. If an American church is opened in Moscow as a result of the Roosevelt-Litvinoff discussions, its activity will be restricted to foreigners; and nothing that could be remotely construed as missionary or proselytizing activity is likely to be tolerated by the Soviet authorities.

Minister Gets School Diploma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YAKIMA, Wash.—Duties as a minister did not prevent the Rev. J. H. Soltman of Yakima from attaining a high school education. Having to forgo attendance at high school 25 years ago, he did not relinquish his early ambition and has just received his diploma from Yakima High School.

Lily Cup Corporation Net

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lily Cup Corporation had net profit of $292,900 in 1933, equal to $1.84 a share, compared with $349,168 or $1.84 a share in 1932.

Dramas and Books Add Glory To M'Lady's Spring Coiffure

Curls and Ringlets Play Prominent Part With a New Wave Like the Marcel but Brushed Out Into Looser Lines

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—A visit to the educational exhibit of the New York State Hairdressers' and Cosmetologists' Association, held from Feb. 12 to 14 at the Hotel Commodore, led to the conclusion that hairdressing modes are all up in the air. They are blown into the air and onto the crown of the head by Pierrot collars which claim the neck, and by ruches, ruffle-ripplings and petal-rolled lingerie, which present the silhouette of an embracing calyx at the base of the flowerlike head.

This tender contour is enhanced by the curved delineation of the ringlets, which are often arranged around the head in a series of circlets like a continuous crown. Sometimes these circlets definitely imitate in form a lily, a gardenia, a chrysanthemum or a rose. In order to manipulate the tresses in such a manner, the hair is divided straight down the back and drawn severely to each side along the entire crown.

Certain contours are traceable to popular dramas and books. The Russian, the Swedish and the Henry-the-Eighth modes can all be discerned in the various coiffures, however modernized. Curls have a renaissance allusion. And occasionally there is a hint of the "puff," which was popular in the 1870's.

Two forehead lines dominate, each variously modified. The hair may be drawn back from the face or it may slip forward into an asymmetrical bang, according to which style more flatteringly expresses the face beneath.

It is true that swirls and diagonal waves still survive, moving below the fretted surface, which is whipped into crisp froth by innumerable ringlets, but these undulations are now not the coiffure itself, as they were only a moment ago, as it seems, but only the background.

Moreover, waves are of a new character. The finger wave is yielding to its predecessor, the marcel, but this is now brushed out into looser lines than of old. It is known as the croquignole marcel. Its popularity is largely due to the fact that hair that has been bleached will not take a finger wave well, and as it has been the fashion to bleach, dye and alter the hair in various ways, a method of bringing it under the discipline of the mode had to be discovered. Being established for one type of hair, it has necessarily extended its sway over hair in general.

A curious arrangement was seen at the exhibit—a basket-weave design covering the entire back of the head and formed by separating the tresses into innumerable strands and plaiting them in two directions. Around this the hair was developed into the ubiquitous clusters of ringlets.

Music

Boston Symphony

The Second Symphony, op. 18, of Nicolai Berezowsky was the novelty of the program arranged by Dr. Serge Koussevitzky for the sixteenth pair of Boston Symphony concerts (Feb. 16-17). The composer, a young native of Russia, who has lived most of his mature life in America, had been represented on Boston symphony programs previously by his First Symphony and his Violin Concerto. The concerto left an impression of unreadiness on the part of the composer. The earlier symphony was clearly derivative, but in its Scherzo it revealed a Russian humor and sense of fun that proved very attractive.

The Scherzo of this new symphony is again its most engaging movement. The material is not especially salient nor is the style original; but the movement is a pleasant exercise in the manner of "Petroushka." One felt throughout it the need of a ballet. In fact this feeling persisted through many other pages of the symphony. The work is roughly in conventional form, and like its predecessor is without key designation. This does not mean that it contains any new terrors for the conservative listener. The first movement is not remarkable for ideas or construction. The slow movement is a little dull and the Finale succeeds—as the last pages of the earlier symphony succeeded—by virtue of a free employment of dissonant sonorities. The composer is certainly loyal to his Russian predecessors. The reception was cordial.

Of greater musical interest was the presentation of the Sibelius Violin Concerto, with Mr. Richard Burgin, concertmaster, as soloist. It was the third time Mr. Burgin had played this concerto in Boston, and his performance was technically more secure and musically more mature than on the previous occasions. Dr. Koussevitzky, with his special feeling for Sibelius, obtained eloquent support from the orchestra.

The concert opened with a beautifully shaped and colored performance of Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G, for string orchestra, and closed with a brilliant account of Ravel's "La Valse."

L. A. S.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 1)

the "issues of the campaign will be the indorsement of the President's policies."

* * *

Heir Apparent

The Roosevelt Club of Waltham held a party on St. Valentine's night. Of course the Youth and Beauty of the Democracy was present. Thither hied one James Roosevelt of Cambridge who does not deny that he is the eldest son of the present President of the United States.

* * *

Well, be all this as it may, James Roosevelt was at the Waltham Party and, it just happened that Charles Francis Hurley of Fresh Pond Lane, of Cambridge, too, was also "one of those present."

Charles, lest you forget, is State Treasurer and Receiver General. He'll tell you that, if you're in conversation long enough. He's also a fledgling candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, telling you very earnestly that "Governor Ely isn't going to run again."

To cut a long story short, Treasurer Hurley got a chance to speak at that Waltham Roosevelt-Valentine affair and he told the crowd that the Governor wasn't going to repeat and that there are six good Democrats after the Governor's chair. He pretty plainly intimated that he is one of the Democrats, not saying too much at a pleasant social function.

When it came time for young Mr. Roosevelt to speak, he very gracefully spoke of his ardent friendship for and admiration of the State Treasurer, concluding by saying:

"It wouldn't surprise me to find out that my friend, Charlie Hurley, will be a candidate for Governor. In that case you'll probably find me out here doing my bit for him."

* * *

Now THAT isn't committing one's self too far.

* * *

But about this statement of perfect amity between the Roosevelt and Smith factions in the Democratic party, isn't the gentleman, in the words of William Shakespeare who was NOT a politician: "protesting too much."

* * *

Who's been saying there is a row?

R. J.

New Radio Service Planned

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Inauguration of a transpacific service to land stations and ships at sea was announced by Globe Wireless, Ltd., here yesterday. The announcement said the concern has stations at San Francisco, Seattle, Portland and Los Angeles, New York, Honolulu, Guam, Shanghai and Manila.

Dern Sees Truce On Independence For Philippines

Secretary of War Talks With Roosevelt and Quezon on Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—A final truce in the 30-year contest which has thus far prevented any agreed method of Philippine independence was forecast yesterday by Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, as he left the White House with Mr. Manuel L. Quezon, President of the island Senate.

Secretary Dern stated, after he and Senator Quezon had talked with President Roosevelt, that he believed the independence leader was prepared to accept the "Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act on the promise that it would be materially amended as it goes into operation." An hour earlier, Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.), Maryland, chairman of the Insular Affairs Committee, had also declared at the White House that a very important development was imminent.

Behind Secretary Dern's announcement lies a graphic story of tenseness. The Hare-Hawes-Cutting bill, passed over President Hoover's veto, was rejected by the Philippine Legislature last summer. One legislative mission, already in Washington, supported the bill as the best that could be obtained from Congress. Another faction, led by Mr. Quezon, won the fight to reject the bill on the grounds that something better must be obtained. Since the end of the year Mr. Quezon has been in Washington, attempting to persuade Congressional leaders and the President that the outstanding Act, which "expired" on Jan. 17, but may be renewed, would be disastrous to the islands.

Transitional Period Provided

Now apparently a compromise has been reached, under which Mr. Quezon surrenders on the terms of the existing Act, but has received the promise of material changes in the future. No precise indication of the alterations is available. The Act itself provides for a transitional period of 10 years, after which Philippine independence is recognized. But it also divorces the islands economically from the United States, upon which they have come to depend, and leaves naval bases on the archipelago—thus intensifying the danger of attack from outside.

Broadly speaking, Mr. Quezon wishes:

(1) More autonomy during the transition period.

(2) Reciprocal rather than unequal trade restrictions to mark a transition from free trade with the United States to full American tariffs on Philippine imports.

(3) More favorable treatment on the immigration problem.

(4) Ultimate independence unqualified by American retention of military or naval bases.

Another Commission Indicated

It is generally assumed in Washington that any promises Mr. Quezon may have obtained must be very vague at the present stage. The utmost compromise envisaged by experts would be his agreement to accept the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act on the promise that an American congressional commission will visit the island and go once more at first-hand fully into their problems. Also when the elections are held next summer the first real national plebiscite on the terms of the act will be held, and its effects will alter the problem.

Temporary acceptance of the Act, with ultimate revision definitely promised seems to be the outstanding basis for compromise. But if so much has been achieved, it will be one of the landmarks in the embarrassing and sometimes tragic record of American-Philippine relations.

Three Powers to Warn Reich on Anschluss

(Continued from Page 1)

for Austria in 1922. In that document Britain, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia agreed to "respect the political independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Austria," and promised, should occasion arise, to appeal either individually or collectively to the League Council "with a view to ensuring the respect of these principles by all nations."

In British eyes this is quite enough. There is therefore little prospect of the British Government taking on additional commitments to preserve Austrian independence. The furthest it could go would be to restate its existing obligations.

Another Danzig?

Downing Street feels there is small likelihood of Germany trying to absorb Austria at the present junction. The policy of Wilhemstrasse is believed to be to try and help Austrian National Socialists gain power and leave them nominally independent when they have done so—as in Danzig.

There is even a growing belief here that Europe won't calm down until this has happened.

Meanwhile Austria's nearest neighbor, Czechoslovakia, is watching the situation with anxious eyes. On Thursday Dr. Kamil Krofta, acting in behalf of Dr. Benes, who was attending the subsidiary bureau of the Disarmament Conference in London, gave his government's views to an unusually attentive Parliament.

Rumors that Italian or Hungarian troops are concentrated upon the Austrian frontiers, Dr. Krofta described as fantastic and untrue. He added, however, that without joint intervention of foreign powers, he saw little hope of calm in Vienna.

Such intervention, he continued, could not come from any individual state, but from coöperation of all states concerned in guaranteeing Austrian independence, namely, the signatories of the Geneva protocol of 1922. Otherwise that protocol would be violated, Dr. Krofta declared.

Dr. Krofta further disclosed the fact that Dr. Benes had taken advantage of his visit to London and Paris on the disarmament issue to report to those countries, regarding the dangerous situation existing in Austria.

Czechoslovakia as a whole is naturally anxious to see some stable government in Austria. There is a strong feeling that the National Socialist ascendancy would mean grave danger to the peace of Central Europe.

Use of Manx Tongue Shows Steady Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

A STEADY decline in the number of persons able to speak the Manx language, in spite of all efforts to preserve it, is revealed in recent census returns.

Eleven years ago 896 Manx persons could talk their native tongue, but now that number has fallen to about 500.

The Isle of Man's only public school, King William's College, offers a prize annually for the best Manx scholar, but last year there was not a single candidate.

Paris Reports Progress For Joint Declaration To End Anschluss Move

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Feb. 17 — Satisfactory progress toward agreement on terms of a joint three-power declaration upholding the independence of Austria—practically no progress toward agreement on a basis for further disarmament negotiations: thus may be summarized the results of the Franco-British conference at the Quai d'Orsay today.

Capt. Anthony Eden, Lord Tyrrell and Sir John Campbell were guests of M. Louis Barthou at the luncheon which opened an afternoon of discussion. Premier Doumergue, Vice-Premiers Herriot and Tardieu, War Minister Petain, Air Minister Denain and M. René Massigli, French naval expert, were among French officials present.

Moving Smoothly

Carefully prepared by the conversations of yesterday between Premier Doumergue and M. Barthou on the one hand and Dr. Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Czechoslovakia, M. Joseph Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, and the Italian and German Ambassadors and the British Chargé d'Affaires, today's discussions of the Italian proposal for a public statement by Italy, Britain and France affirming their support of Chancellor Dollfuss in his struggle for Austrian independence proceeded smoothly. It is understood that modifications are being made to take account of Britain's hesitancy and of France's desire not to invalidate appeal to the League. It is felt in official circles here that the three-power declaration is excellent as far as it goes, but that stronger measures may be required.

Boycott Proposed

Although a broad exchange of views on the disarmament question was recognized as useful, it is frankly acknowledged here now that France can accept the British compromise proposals only if Britain consents to specific sanctions in the event of violation of a future arms convention. Mere consultations are not believed to be enough. Something amounting to economic boycott of the violator is demanded.

Unless some such additional security measures are devised—and it is understood there is a prospect of calling an eight-power conference later to endeavor to organize them—it is declared here in official circles that France cannot go beyond the concessions proposed in the memorandum of Jan. 1, and reiterated in its recent note to the Reich: gradual reductions of armaments of the former allies in return for transformation of the Reichswehr, abolition of Storm Troops and acceptance of automatic international control.

French Chamber Moves To Keep Austria Free

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies yesterday urged the French Government to take energetic action to keep Austria a free country.

The committee adopted a resolution requesting that "the Government assure peace by the independence of Austria."

Cautious, nonmilitary aid to Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria was agreed upon yesterday by Premier Gaston Doumergue of France and Foreign Minister Edouard Benes of Czechoslovakia as the best way to prevent the National Socialists from taking over the power in Austria. Their agreement was reached during a long interview here.

There was no question, it was said, of an international force occupying Austria to assure its independence.

Dr. Benes, it was understood, argued against mixing in internal affairs and pointed out that Austria was not menaced by armed external forces.

Boston May View Green and Black Roses at Show

The largest and most colorful exhibition of plants and flowers since the great centennial show in 1929 will open at Mechanics Building, Boston, Monday, March 12, at 3 p. m., continuing throughout the week.

Among its striking features will be a full sized reproduction of an old New England homestead, including a typical well sweep, an old wood house and many similar features with lilacs and other old-fashioned flowers growing around the door. Two gardens will occupy the center of Grand Hall. These gardens will be surrounded with borders aglow with spring flowers, while the sides of the hall will contain many smaller gardens of wide variety.

A new feature will be an avenue of roses, including hundreds of long-stemmed flowers. It is possible that the much-talked-of green rose and the long-heralded black rose will be on exhibition.

Concerts will be given each day by Walter Smith's band in full uniform.

Juggling Shown In Stock Deals Of Alcohol Pool

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Officials and directors of one of the big corporations in the so-called "alcohol pool" of 1933, juggled with their own securities and carried through intricate financial operations as fantastic as any in the bull market of 1929, while responsible New York Stock Exchange officials stood by and did nothing, according to evidence submitted to the Pecora Senate Committee investigation today.

The witnesses of the day were Mr. Frank Altschul, of Lazard Freres, chairman of the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange, and Mr. Russell A. Brown, chairman of the American Commercial Alcohol Corporation. Mr. Altschul testified today that when the stock market listed 15,000 additional common shares of alcohol stock it had never seen the balance sheet of Noxon, Inc., a so-called "dummy" corporation, for the assets of which the 15,000 shares were to be issued.

Good Will and Licenses

The assets of the Noxon Company were given in a statement found in the stock exchange files dated June 20, 1933, as about $750,000, the chief of which was $380,000 for "good will, licenses and processes." Mr. Ferdinand Pecora introduced another balance sheet of Noxon Company dated June 15, 1933, which was presented to the alcohol corporation before the purchase by Mr. C. C. Capdevielle, who was acting for the Noxon Company, in which total assets were listed as only $350,000, and the item of "good will, etc." was put down at $30,000.

Mr. Brown said he could not explain the remarkable discrepancy, which indicated a write-up of fictitious values; and Mr. Altschul, who described the transaction as "on the face of it very questionable," declared the listing could not have taken place if the facts had been known.

Mr. Pecora, who is attempting to show that the stock market makes only cursory examination of securities, despite its bitter objections to the pending administration act for federal stock exchange regulations, elicited from Mr. Altschul the fact that the exchange "takes it for granted that the companies seeking listing of securities are acting in good faith."

Pecora Suggests Inquiry

"If that is your attitude I venture to think that investigation of your records would show many other cases of fictitious transactions," said Mr. Pecora.

Mr. Altschul nevertheless insisted that supervision of securities on the New York Stock Exchange is more rigid than on any other big exchange in the world. He described the "slip" by which the balance sheet in question had failed to come to his attention as a "clerical error."

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The Editor's Puzzle

xxi
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as good as he said the
boy I have just drank
three more bottles
of what they call gin-
ger beer, but it only
took two"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

Colorado Miners Lend Wages To Company Run by Woman And Assist in Selling Coal

Dramatic Story Told of Full Coöperation Between Union Workers and Employer—Miss Van Kleeck Conducts Survey of Trade Relations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The dramatic story of a trade union in Colorado whose members helped to put the mine they worked for on its feet again after financial reverses, loaning half their wages to the company in an emergency and even helping to sell the coal they had mined, is told in the first section of a study entitled "Miners and Management," conducted by Miss Mary van Kleeck, director of the department of industrial studies of the Russell Sage Foundation.

The report, the first installment of which was made public Feb. 12, is the sixth growing out of a series of studies extending over 15 years.

The story of the Colorado trade union bears testimony to the community of interest that may exist between employers and workers, even when the latter are banded together in their own independent trade unions, and strikingly justifies Miss van Kleeck's advocacy of employees' freedom to form organizations of their own, unhampered by supervision of officials in so-called "company" unions.

Resigned as Protest

Miss van Kleeck's views on the subject were sharply emphasized by her resignation from the Federal Advisory Council of the United States Employment Service last August when President Roosevelt appointed the Industrial Mediation Board and called upon workers to avoid strikes and refrain from "any aggressive action during the recovery program." This policy, Miss van Kleeck held, menaced the workers' right to collective bargaining.

In her telegram of resignation, Miss Van Kleeck said that several years of industrial studies and experience had led her to conclude "that only genuine collective bargaining through trade unions, with right to strike preserved and not discouraged, can insure the self-government in industry necessary to stabilize employment and raise wages."

Believing that the workers' right to their own organizations is seriously under fire "because of the widespread revival of the company union idea in an effort to circumvent the National Recovery Administration's guarantee to workers of the right of collective bargaining," Miss Van Kleeck, in her latest report, offers the experience of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company with its trade unionist workers as exhibit number one in support of the soundness of true trade unionism.

Company Managed by Woman

The story of the company, which is owned and managed chiefly by a woman, Miss Josephine Roche, and its experiences with its workers is a vivid narrative of industrial coöperation.

"This company, in the midst of an industry which is probably the most disorganized in the United States, undertook single-handed, but with the coöperation of labor, to eliminate practices producing instability, to apply sound ethical principles of relationships with workers, with other industries and with the public," Miss van Kleeck says. "Its experience is significant for industry as a whole in the United States and particularly for the coal industry."

The agreement between the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company and the United Mine Workers embodies the broadest economic policies ever included in the scope of any trade union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, she holds.

A preamble to the agreement epitomizes the purposes of the organization as follows: "to establish industrial justice; to substitute reason for violence, confidence for misunderstanding, integrity and good faith for dishonest practices, and a union of effort for the chaos of the present economic warfare; to stabilize employment, production and markets through coöperative effort and the aid of science; and to assure to consumers a dependable supply of coal at reasonable and uniform prices."

Tested for Five Years

Evidence of the good faith in which these policies were carried out is shown by the records of five years of successful operation.

During that period, employment was steadier at the company's mine than at those of its competitors and wage scales were higher, while mine operating profits increased steadily from $244,000 in 1929, the year after the agreement was signed, to $282,000 in 1931 and $345,000 in 1932, Miss van Kleeck's study showed. Productivity among the company's workers was 10.5 tons per miner per day during 1932, as compared with 7.5 tons per miner per day for the industry in Colorado as a whole.

In a warm tribute to Miss Roche, chief stockholder and general manager of the company, Miss van Kleeck's report says:

"She has separated herself from the policies of the owner-class in Colorado and has squarely opposed them by inviting the miners' union, the United Mine Workers of America, to join with the company in the collective agreement in which she has voluntarily accepted limitations upon the traditional powers of an owner of capital and has declared that the organized miners, through their own officers who are not even employees of the company, have the right to share with the management in all decisions regarding conditions of employment.

Goes Beyond Rockefeller Plan

"The farthest any operator of Colorado has been willing to go heretofore had been to let employees elect their representatives from their fellow employees. This was done under the influence of John D. Rockefeller Jr., in the 'Industrial Representative Plan' of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. But in the history of that plan, the steady refusal of the company and of Mr. Rockefeller to recognize the miners' union turned employees representation into an instrument of opposition to unionism.

"Thus Josephine Roche challenged the Rockefellers, original sponsors of the company union idea, and all their allied interests in what is fundamentally a struggle for power between labor and capital."

Contrary to public impression, the Rockefellers have not abandoned the company union, Miss van Kleeck says.

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Devotion and Affection of Huskies Belie Legend of Wolfish Traits

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Dogs of the North Migrating Southward

Upper—Animals of Seeley Kennels Practicing Freighting on Lake Chocorua With Famous New Hampshire Mountain in Background. Upper Right—Two Malamutes, Posing As "Sleepy-Heads." Lower Left—Three Siberians Hear Mrs. Seeley Call As She Leaves the House to Feed Them.

Huskies Place Friendly Paws On Doors of American Homes

Dogs Famous for Pulling Heavy Loads Over Ice and Snow Being Domesticated by Kindness for Faithful Pets in Milder Climes

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WONALANCET, N. H., Feb. 15—A new kind of dog for the American home is in the making. He is one of the oldest breeds, yet he has been denied much of men's home comforts and intimate friendships. His lot has been that of a faithful worker. He has been many a man's sole connecting link between the lonely outpost of the far north and the trading post. May we introduce—the Husky!

"Ah!" says the unknowing reader. "Certainly great-hearted animals for work. But they are descended from wolves and are dangerous. They fight and bite."

Half truths, more dangerous than the dogs, whose great hearts for work have an equal capacity for affection.

Here in this isolated New Hampshire town is a place to check these facts. Here Mr. and Mrs. Milton J. Seeley have their kennels, ranged along a steep hillside that the dogs may get plenty of exercise. And here one may find some 40 of these friends of men waiting to refute with happy yelps, wagging tails and friendly jumps, charges based on heredity and resulting from bad or careless treatment.

Took Over Walden's Kennels

Now, through the vision and work of Mr. and Mrs. Seeley, who saw many of the dogs of the North drifting off into places where they were often abused and where their good qualities were taken for granted, these dogs are going to be available to dog-loving people everywhere. Picking several of the best strains from the North the Seeleys are breeding these dogs to develop them into domestic animals for use in temperate climates. The breeds are being registered with the with American Kennel Club. Three generations have survived comfortably and they have lived up to every expectation.

The Seeleys took over Wonalancet from Mr. Arthur Walden, owner of famous Chinook which went to the South Pole with the first Byrd Expedition. The Seeleys' experience with huskies made them realize what ideal companions they would be in the home, so they took over the Chinook Kennels and then sought out good sledge-dog stock.

There are several types of sledge dogs. First, there is the Siberian, short furred and slenderly proportioned, resembling somewhat the German-shepherd dog. He is particularly fleet of foot.

Then there is the Malamute, almost Oriental looking. He is a stocky, broad-chested animal with tremendous pulling power. A real work dog.

There is also the Labrador, extremely stocky and a work dog. And there is the Eskimo breed, third of the work type of dog.

At Wonalancet successful lines of Siberian and Malamute have already been started with a few Chinooks and plans are under way to acquire some of the Eskimo type.

Happy, Hospitable, Complacent

As to the wolf legend, most domestic animals originally were wild stock which became friendly with men who did not hunt them. Given men's friendship they returned it with loyalty, affection and irreplaceable service.

Just walk out in the vast wire enclosure which surrounds the kennels. Here we are surrounded by some 50 of these "wolf dogs." And these dogs just run up and putting both paws on their visitor's shoulders stand there, complacent, quiet, just happy in the closeness of a human friend.

If ever a foolish legend was disproved it was by the playful attitude of these dogs. They hungered—but for affection. They bounded, panted and played. And we were total strangers. No domestic dog at a friend's house was ever more friendly and gentle.

The dogs are kept in great pens. They have their individual houses to which some of them are chained to prevent them wandering around too much except in times of exercise.

A short cry from Mrs. Seeley and all the dogs immediately respond to attention. A great hubbub breaks out. Then is confirmed the theory that dogs reflect the attitude of the people who have them. If you want to know the Seeleys you only have to visit among their sledge dogs who will confirm the early impressions you will have gotten—kindliness and devotion. They are the friendliest of dogs.

Responsive to Commands

Naturally having been trained to carry loads they are very responsive to commands, and they are resourceful. All of them are grateful for the least attention. All of them are enthusiastic and every one of them intelligent.

And to prove our point about the fact that the dogs reflect the people who train them, there was one dog that had come from a deliberate cross-breed of wolf. He bounded like the others but we were warned not to go over to him. Yet for only one reason. His enthusiasm exceeded his control. If you were willing to be knocked around, then you might go to him, for he was a good friend too. When he first came to the Seeleys he was not that way. People had treated him as a descendant from wolf forefathers. The Seeleys treated him like a real dog and in a few weeks' time he had completely changed his character.

A pair of skis, a boy and one of these dogs and the countryside is his, for a single animal can pull a small boy on skis without difficulty. In fact, the pulling power of these dogs is tremendous. Even the little puppies seem to realize their job in life is to pull for they can be harnessed at a very young age and will start pulling straight out, not always certain as to where they are going to be sure, but headed somewhere and so happy that it doesn't seem to make much difference.

The Seeleys' venture should prove a success for the motive behind it is one of kindliness and devotion to an animal which has proven itself in hard work to be a useful friend of men and has still more to give. As to the attractiveness of these dogs as individuals, we refer the reader to the accompanying pictures. Here are real dogs!

Newfoundland Loses, Formally, Old Rights

SAINT JOHN'S N. F. Feb. 17 (AP)—Newfoundland lost the right of self-government yesterday.

Henceforth, until the credit of the country has been restored and finances rehabilitated, the British island dominion will be ruled by a commission.

Gov. Sir David Murray Anderson, three British members and three native Newfoundlanders were designated by the British Government as the ruling commission.

Their tenure is indefinite, their only assignment to guide Newfoundland through the crisis brought on by near default of bond interest. Plans for the installation of the commission, suspension of the island's legislature and abrogation of the dominion charter were made on a basis of a report by the Amulree commission.

De la Cierva Honored

MADRID, Feb. 17 (AP)—To Señor Juan de la Cierva, inventor of the autogiro, has gone the International Federation of Aviators' trophy for the most outstanding aeronautical achievement in 1933. President Zamora, making the presentation Feb. 15, praised the past year's work of the inventor in developing the autogiro.

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World Is Circled With Prayer For Peace and Good Will to Men

Thousands of Protestant Groups and Communities in 50 Languages Unite in Supplication for Amity and Understanding Among Nations

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—When the sun rose yesterday, the World Day of Prayer began its progress around the globe, uniting thousands of Protestant groups and communities in supplication for peace.

Beginning with celebrations at mission outposts in the Pacific, the observances attained special significance in various areas as they swept westward, embracing large communities and many groups whose activities are reflected in the sentiment and policy of their nations.

Women's organizations at Geneva had arranged special programs for today that will make peace the foremost thought of all persons taking part in them.

In 50 languages and vernaculars all around the world, Protestant men and women are listening to discussions on peace in the church, in individual lives, in the home, in the countries in which they dwell and among the nations generally.

In New York City, Mrs. Daniel Poling started the ceremonies east of the Mississippi River with a radio broadcast, which was a feature of a nation-wide celebration, in which thousands of groups took part. About 40 special services were held by Protestant groups in the metropolis.

In cities, towns, hamlets, and along the countryside all day long, groups and individuals joined in the prayer that barriers of race and class may disappear and that men may find the way by which individuals and nations can live together in peace and understanding.

Swinging back over the Pacific again after its rounds of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, the World Day of Prayer for peace will end in Hawaii with evening services for young people, completing an itinerary which includes Australia, the Philippine Islands, Japan, China, Manchuria, Tibet, India, Persia, Arabia, Liberia, South Africa, Congo, Cameroon, Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Germany, Italy, France, Norway Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands British Isles, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Brazil, the Argentine, Chile, Mexico, Central America, the United States, Canada and Honolulu.

The World Day of Prayer is sponsored by the Federation of Woman's Boards of Foreign Missions of North America, the Council of Women for Home Missions and the National Council of Federated Church Women. The program for the day this year was written by Mrs. J. W. L. Hofmeyer, of South Africa, and has already been distributed to the far corners of the world.

The Call to Prayer, which was prepared by Mrs. Robert Forgan, of Edinburgh, Scotland, this year, portrays an old New England meeting house with a tapering spire at the end of a broad, inviting, tree-shaded avenue.

"Pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love Thee," is inscribed above the picture. Beneath it is the text, "If with all your hearts ye truly seek Me, ye shall ever truly find Me; thus saith the Lord."

On the reverse, is an appeal to "Pray for the peace of Jerusalem."

"Prayer is consciously to enter God's presence; to speak to Him and to hear Him speak," the appeal continues.

"Peace is the rich soil in which all fair things grow. Whatever we think and feel will color what we say or do. He who fears, even unconsciously, or who has his least little dream tainted with hate, will inevitably, sooner or later, translate these two qualities into his action."

Child Labor Plea Puts Miss Perkins In Strange Light

Labor Secretary's Action, Educator Says, Based on Sentimentality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 17—The advocacy of the Child Labor Amendment by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has brought a sharp retort from Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching.

Miss Perkins, Dr. Pritchett declared, is an administrative officer appealing to the Legislature to modify in a drastic manner the fundamental law of the nation which all executive officers are obligated to support.

Secondly, Dr. Pritchett said, to give a governmental agency in Washington occupational control of all persons would be abandoning our whole conception of constitutional government, based on a clear distinction between national and local government.

"Not all the agencies advocating this amendment," he added, "are as altruistic as Secretary Perkins. Organizations that know so well how to bring pressure to bear on Congress will have a hand in 'limiting, regulating and prohibiting' the labor of all boys and girls under the age of 18, and these compose one-third of the whole population of the country.

"Here is a woman who has done wonderful and devoted work for children in her own State, whose sympathies with the fate of overworked children is sincere and deep, but not satisfied to wait the rapidly growing movement for healthy, local control of child labor, she is ready to overturn the foundation of the Constitution to hasten the particular reform in which she has rendered such distinguished service.

"The fundamental law means little to her in comparison with the one cause she has served so well. There was never a more marked triumph of sentiment over clear thinking. No woman has ever furnished to the opponents of woman suffrage so striking a demonstration of sentimental politics as Secretary Perkins."

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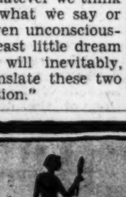

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LINENS—FOURTH FLOOR MAIN STORE

Ice Floe Skulks Around Cape Cod And Blocks Boats

But Weather Man Sees Warmer Days Coming and Mariners Rejoice

A giant floe of sea ice is hounding the harbors of Cape Cod Bay. For nearly a fortnight it has skulked alongshore like a prowling wolf pack, driving local fishermen and small commercial craft to shelter in ice-scarred havens all the way from Barnstable to Provincetown on the ice fist of the Cape.

But busy coast guardsmen and harassed mariners see signs of a final breakup soon. The weather bureau in Boston today forecast warmer weather and that alone will free New England's stern and ice-bound shores. A strong southerly wind would be just to the coast guards' liking.

Provincetown saw the ice coming in on Wednesday. It came up the bay with a sluggish, relentless surge, goaded along by a strong south-wester. When it was just a white chalk line on the gray horizon, coast guard people got into action hustling small craft back into port. The floe moved along the shore almost to the limit of visibility, a solid, jumble mass of sea ice. Provincetown was on the verge of being bottled up by sea.

Wind Shifted Suddenly

But the ice didn't come in. The wind suddenly hauled around late Thursday and came out of the northwest, strong and cold. It routed the charging icefield and drove it back to the westward.

Ships and piers in Provincetown were saved by a turn of the wind. The town awoke yesterday to find its harbor and outward approaches clear. Fishermen began to bait up. Watchers along the wharves heaved a sigh of relief.

All day yesterday the wind kept the floe cornered in narrow Barnstable Bay. But there are few piers or boats to buffet there. Here and there a small boat lay fast in the ice. Down near a deserted fish factory, an old party launch was stuck fast.

Snow squalls cavorted over the ice floor of the bay. And across the desolate expanse, the dunes of Sandy Neck stood out in a chain of golden humps against the cold February sky.

Cape Cod Canal Open

Outside the Cape, all along the great beaches, from Truro to Monomoy, pounding seas have prevented ice from forming. Only in more sheltered waters does the ice form to any extent.

Nantucket is hard hit. The sound is open and clear of ice, but along the island shores and inlets, solid sheets block all communication by steamer. Airplanes are still Nantucket's only means of travel to the mainland.

Cape Cod Canal is open and both approaches are clear of ice, but in the outer section of Buzzards Bay, heavy ice prevails.

Beverage Men Move Against Bootlegger

Prohibition changed the name of the saloon or speakeasy in Massachusetts to "tavern." Apparently it also changed the name of bootlegger to "unlicensed seller."

At any rate, complaints against 70 such politely described evaders have been received by the New England Beverage Dealers Association and have been forwarded to the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission for action.

The illicit dispensers, Mr. James W. McCarron, president of the beverage association, told a meeting of dealers in Boston Feb. 15, include clubs, restaurants, beer parlors and "roving" bootleggers. Mr. John P. Buckley, of the state commission, warned dealers that they "must see to it that the business is run properly lest there be a swing of popular sentiment against abuses."

Boston Art Notes

City Club

The Boston Business Men's Club is showing the work of members at the Men's City Club, Ashburton Place entrance. We are told the membership includes people in a variety of professions and trades; there are business executives, lawyers, clergymen, ex-firemen, and men who have retired.

The exhibition reveals the usual carefree subjects and idyllic atmospheres which are the dream of desk-bound men. They wish to get away from all association with work, and they seek refuge near quiet lakes, snug against woody mountains, in the forest—in any place in fact which is free of the sounds and sights of city life and business responsibilities. In their pictures business men show what they would like to do during vacations or on week-ends. The art is related with rest and relaxation. It is a hobby and an escape.

The intention is contrary to that of the artist, who transfers his first energies to his works, concentrates, practices, discards. The business man delights in mollifying effects of softened surface, veiled imagery, sunshine; the artist is occupied with deep perspectives, shadows, varied moods. Over and over the hobby painter plays the same theme, being continuously regaled by it. The genuine artist must progress toward more difficult goals with every new work.

Nevertheless, wanting the discipline which keeps the artist on tiptoe, the business men often paints in quite a professional manner. So many painters who acknowledge the title are mediocrities that the hobby painter need not apologize for his inadequacy. Many a time we have found ourselves writing reviews of professional painters who are not a jot better than a number of the painters exhibited currently at the City Club.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	NBC piano duo.....	NBC piano duo...	Five o'clock revue:	Pancho and his
5:15	Monitor Views News..	Three Scamps....	popular program.	orchestra .....
5:30	Speaker; pianist....	Economics in the	"Jack Armstrong"	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	New Deal, talk..	Dell Campo, songs	Local dance music
6:00	Cowboy music.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	Meet the Artist....
6:15	Irish Minstrels.....	records; talks....	Merry-Go-Round,	CBS soloist; orch..
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; soloist....	vocal program....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:45	Soloist; organ.....	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel....	Reports; news....
7:00	The World in Review.	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Elder Michaux and
7:15	Don Quixote sketch..	After Dinner Revue	Script Act.....	congregation ....
7:30	"F. O. B. Detroit";	Circus sketch....	Dance music.....	Organ; soloist....
7:45	speaker; orchestra..	Events; pianist....	CBS speaker.....	"As I See It".....
8:00	"The First American	Boston on Parade.	Forty-five Minutes	Bay State Broad-
8:15	Portraits"; speaker.	Boston Symphony	in Hollywood;	casting and Mu-
8:30	New England Com-	Orchestra, Dr.	talk; sketch; or..	sicians' Local No.
8:45	munity Singing Clubs	Serge Koussevitz-	"Trade and Mark"	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Jamboree; popular	ky, conductor;	Philadelphia Orch.	Getting the News.
9:15	variety program....	Alfred Meyer,	Alex. Woollcott....	German chorus....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	critic, guest com-	Paige's Orchestra;	Local dance music
9:45	his orchestra.....	mentator	vocal groups.....	Reports; news....
10:00	News flashes.....	Saturday Night	Program from and	Local dance music
10:15	Reports; sport review.	Dancing Party;	to Little America	Local dance music
10:30	WLS Barn Dance pro-	Rolfe Orchestra;	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	gram from Chicago;	Robert Ripley....	Reports; news....	Kaltenborn talk..
11:00	soloists; folk dance	Forecasts; news..	Bruins - Toronto	Guy Lombardo's
11:15	music	NBC dance music.	hockey report....	Royal Canadians.
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	"One Man's Fam-	Catherine the	Local dance music
11:45	his orchestra.....	ily," sketch.....	Great, sketch....	Local dance music

Sunday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Organ; reports.....	Old South Church.	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie....	Home Circle.....	organ	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert:	University of Chi-	Tito Guizar, songs	and soloists.....
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Talk from Vienna	Polish music.....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Dale Carnegie;	Religious period	Columbia Church
1:15	mixed chorus.....	Sanford's Orch..	with speakers,	of the Air.....
1:30	Youth conference, Dr.	Mary Small; skit;	soloists and or-	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	Daniel Poling.....	soloist; orch.....	ganist	from New York..
2:00	Bar-X Days and	Gene Arnold and	Helen Morgan;	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Nights, sketch an-	the Commodores..	chorus; orchestra	accordion; solos..
2:30	Ohman and Arden	Travelogue	Abe Lyman's Or.;	Organ recital and
2:45	vocal soloists.....	Gems of Melody..	soloists; trio.....	soloist .....
3:00	Soloists; orchestra....	Wayne King and	Mayor Mansfield;	New York Philhar-
3:15	Irene Rich, talk....	his orchestra....	chorus; orchestra;	monic - Symphony
3:30	Jan Garber and his	Garden Club; solo-	Faneuil Hall.....	Orchestra, Art-
3:45	orchestra	ists; orchestra...	Tenor soloist.....	uro Toscanini,
4:00	Terhune dog story...	John B. Kennedy.	The Rev. Charles	conductor; solo-
4:15	Studio speakers.....	Vee and Johnnie.	E. Coughlin, ad-	ists; Schola
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Sentinels; chorus;	dress from De-	Cantorum; com-
4:45	sketch	soloist; orchestra.	troit, Mich.....	mentator .....
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama.....	Ted Hanson and	Roses and Drums,
5:15	Fosdick; music....	NBC music.....	his orchestra....	Civil War Drama.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dra-	Talking Picture	Twilight Reveries.	Sanderson and
5:45	matic sketch.....	Time, sketch.....	Reports; news.....	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Efrem Zimbalist;	Religious period	Local dance music	Local dance music.
6:15	concert orchestra,	from New York..	Crusaders' music..	Studio recital....
6:30	Vladimir Golschmann, guest conduct.	Salute program....	Popular vocal.....	Organ recital.....
6:45		Popular vocal.....	Family Theater...	Time and news....
7:00	Ted Weems and his	Manhattan Merry-	Jessel; Waters;	Evening service
7:15	orchestra	Go-Round; pop...	Denny Orchestra.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Family Theater...	ple Baptist
7:45	Nelson Orchestra....	news flashes.....	Rin Tin Tin.....	Church; sermon;
8:00	Eddie Cantor; Rubi-	Ruby Newman and	Soloists and Nat	male quartet
8:15	noff and his or-	orchestra with	Shilkret's Orch..	choir; organ....
8:30	chestra; Georgie	Del Castillo and	Cornelia Skinner;	Local dance music
8:45	Price, comedian.....	vocal sextet.....	Waring's Orch...	Concert orchestra.
9:00	Will Rogers; Rev-	Rakov Orchestra	Nino Martini; Jane	Emergency Cam-
9:15	elers; orchestra....	and soloists.....	Froman; glee	paign; Reinhers O.
9:30	Walter Winchell.....	American Album	club; orchestra;	"Music Room"....
9:45	Salon Orchestra.....	of Familiar Music	Ted Husing.....	Reports; news.....
10:00	Reports; organ.....	Jack Benny and	Phil Harris and	Angelo Patri's
10:15	Talk, Bill Williams...	Black Orchestra.	his orchestra.....	Child Drama.....
10:30	Joe and Bateese.....	Hall of Fame; so-	Readings; organ....	Conclave of Na-
10:45	News flashes.....	loists; orchestra.	Reports; news.....	tions; speaker...

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC, American Civil Liberties Union luncheon program: speakers.
2:00 WNAC, Address by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: Career of Donald Alexander Smith.
2:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WNAC, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WBZ, Library of Congress Musicale: Elshuco Trio.
4:30 WNAC, Special experimental program from Buenos Aires, Argentina.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.

Dinner and After

7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Cyrena Van Gordon, contralto; Walter Golde, pianist.
8:30 WEEI, Richard Crooks, tenor; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Helen Ford; Lynne Overman; Fray and Braggiotti; Isham Jones's Orch.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Durrell String Quartet recital.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Our Ocean Mail Subsidies," Senator Kenneth D. McKellar of Tennessee.

Boston Snapshots

At the Sign of the White Lamb—Two years ago, with all the pomp and circumstance at the command of the Lasky and Zukor forces, the Paramount Theater on Washington Street opened its doors for the first time. Its second birthday is to be celebrated with a midnight show on the eve of Washington's Birthday. The entertainment is to be selected with the help of ballots now being placed by patrons in a box in the lobby of the theater.

The piece of ground now occupied by the theater is surrounded by memories of hospitality and good cheer. Two centuries ago the Lamb Tavern stood here. Where news reels now flash across the screen, the worthy citizens of Boston then gathered for the verbal "exchange of news"—and for other entertainment offered at the tables of the inn.

In 1767 the stagecoach to Providence started its first trip from its doors. In 1845, however, the old structure "of two stories and 24 windows," was pulled down by Laban Adams to make way for the first Adams House. Later this was demolished and replaced by the New Adams House in which Calvin Coolidge often stayed.

* * *

Sparrow Relief — An eyewitness tells us this story of sparrow family pride during the recent zero weather. As he walked along a local street he saw a sparrow, apparently exhausted by the cold, flutter down to the ground. It lay there, unable to move further. A neighboring pigeon strutted over and succeeded in carrying it to one of its own favorite shelters, where several other pigeons were keeping warm.

A great twittering of other sparrows ensued, until suddenly half a dozen of them swooped down into the pigeons' territory and carried the chilly member of their family to a nook of their own.

* * *

Crowning Glory—"A woman's crowning glory is her hair," says the famous advertisement, but, according to a local haberdasher, the crowning glory of the fashionable male is the new, narrow brimmed hat. The other day this efficient salesman trained his verbal guns upon a respected member of the Monitor staff—a gentleman whose decorous poise has led some of his co-workers to address him familiarly as "Bishop."

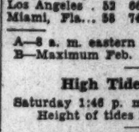
Entering the store with the set purpose of purchasing a hat, not ecclesiastical, perhaps, but at least unobtrusive, he left it with one of the latest small brimmed models resting jauntily upon his crown.

With a thrill of pardonable vanity he reached his own front door and stepped inside to receive the admiring glances of his wife. To his dismay, she threw up her hands with the derisive cry, "You look just like Ed Wynn!"

The hat, strangely enough, seems to have been mislaid since then.

* * *

Mice in Theater—On the morning of Washington's Birthday a celebration will be held in the State Theater in honor of another national character—who has no birthday of his own to observe. Mickey Mouse will be on the screen in a special Walt Disney program beginning at 10.30 a. m. A similar program given on a recent Saturday morning was so well attended by children and their elders that it was decided to arrange another. Besides Mickey Mouse pictures there will be Silly Symphonies, Fairy Tales and Fables. The cartoons will have added interest for children who read the description, on Thursday's Young Folks' Page, of the way in which they are made.



Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight 12 to 15; rising temperature Sunday; moderate north shifting to southeasterly winds during Sunday.

Maine: Fair, not quite so cold in north and central portions tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, not quite so cold tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Massachusetts: Fair, not quite so cold in extreme west portion tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair and warmer.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds tonight, shifting to south or southeast Sunday, and weather partly overcast tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	12	16	New Orleans.	48	68
Bermuda	60	68	New York ..	10	26
Chicago	18	28	Philadelphia.	14	16
Denver	40	56	Norfolk, Va..	34	36
Helena, Mont.	36	48	St. Louis ...	38	44
Jacksonville..	60	72	St. Paul	30	32
Kansas City.	30	60	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles .	52	66	Washington..	14	24
Miami, Fla...	58	74			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 17.
B—Maximum Feb. 16.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 1:46 p. m., Sunday 2:10 a. m.
Height of tides 10.2 feet, 10.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:48 p. m.

Standard Oil of Nebraska

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Standard Oil Company of Nebraska statement as of Dec. 30, 1933, shows profit and surplus of $1,390,797 compared with $1,866,848 on the like date in 1932. Total assets amounted to $6,451,038 compared with $6,893,761 in 1932.

Foreign Policy Speaker Limits Monroe Doctrine

Roosevelt Acclaimed by Gruening for Insistence on Good Neighborliness

A higher goal of neighborliness in which Latin-American affairs shall be the "joint concern of all the Americas" is the interpretation given by Mr. Ernest Gruening on President Roosevelt's policy.

Speaking at the Foreign Policy Association meeting at the Copley-Plaza today, the editor of the Nation foresaw the immediate realization of a theory expounded by him some five years ago, "that the Monroe Doctrine should be made multilateral."

At that time he strongly opposed the idea that the doctrine should leave it to the United States alone to determine what measures, if any, should be taken to vindicate the fundamentals which the doctrine lays down.

This controversial point, arousing much ill feeling between the United States and its southern neighbors, is apparently to be removed, he said, under the Roosevelt régime.

Changed Situation Faced

"President Roosevelt has declared," he said, "that these matters in the affairs of our neighbors which we handled hitherto of our own volition and which we alone determined, shall henceforth be 'the joint concern of a whole continent in which we are all neighbors.'

"I, for one, hail this change as far seeing, appropriate and realistic. It meets the changed needs and changed situation of our times. What are those changed needs and those changed situations?

"One need, as the Roosevelt Administration has sensed, is to achieve a true and enduring amity with our neighbors in this hemisphere. Such amity was not achievable under the policy of the 'big stick,' under the policy of 'manifest destiny,' under the Cleveland-Olney policy that our fiat was law in this hemisphere, under any one of the permutations and combinations of our recent expansive and imperialist policy which earned for us throughout the Latin American world the sobriquet 'The Colossus of the North.'

Belt of Peace Needed

"Particularly is this need of inter-American amity and good will emphasized when we contemplate the increasing militarism in Europe and the east, and the growing terrorism and chaos which augur the impending catastrophic plunge of the Old World into a new Dark Ages. Particularly is the need apparent as the best hope of saving our civilization by the establishment of a belt of peace and sanity and friendship in the New World.

"Concomitantly is the obvious need of increasing the trade between the Americas, a policy needless to say actuated by self-interest, but a self-interest which not only is enlightened but tends equally to promote the welfare of all in this hemisphere.

"Another changed situation relates more closely to the original doctrine of Monroe—the protection of the Latin-American states against the colonization, penetration and conquest of overseas powers. Obviously that peril has not existed for a quarter of a century or more. Obviously, that part of the doctrine is obsolete. But we may safely assume that in the unlikely event—and perhaps no event may be declared wholly unlikely in this rapidly changing world—of an attempt of some non-American power to secure a foothold in this hemishpere, such invasion would be resisted by the American nations jointly and after mutual consultation."

Motion Pictures

Music in the Film

At Loew's State Theater, "The Cat and the Fiddle" offers bright and tuneful entertainment. Adapted, with camera license, from the stage production, it has Mr. Jerome Kern's lilting melodies to lean upon and Miss Jeanette MacDonald and Mr. Ramon Novarro to sing them.

Mr. Novarro does those queer, foreign-sounding things with his r's that make for an intriguing accent, and behaves in the impulsive romantic manner of men who are not straight American and are well under 40 and are in operetta. Miss MacDonald has evidently spent more time in the study of voice (and costuming) than of acting.

Except for some strange side excursions of the camera, which may do very well for visual flow, but are hardly pertinent to the plot, the tale of the rival composers who become sweethearts runs along very comfortably. In fact, all is quite satisfactory until, along toward the end, a chromo climax in technicolor is reached. For some reason, technicolor, so far, lends itself best to the fantastic beings in the Silly Symphonies of Sir Walt Disney. Applied to humans, it becomes a reminder of certain less fortunate phases of Early American art.

As written by the story-changers, Miss Vivienne Segal's part of Odette is disappointingly tame. Mr. Frank Morgan is at home in the rôle of a worldly impresario, and Mr. Jean Hersholt makes a niceish old professor. Mr. Charles Butterworth looking blissful when he is allowed to play his harp is a sample of Mr. Charles Butterworth's own peculiar brand of comedy. Mr. William K. Howard's direction has benefited by continental models.

Like most adaptations, this one will be more relished by those who have not seen the original.

M. L.

Bicentennial Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia state library here has just received from the Virginia committee of the George Washington bicentennial celebration a collection of documents of historical interest having reference to the observance of the bicentennial throughout Virginia during 1932.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"DOUBLE DOOR" (Plymouth). Family pride and family secrets in a Fifth Avenue mansion. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Six of a Kind," with W. C. Fields as a western sheriff, and Alison Skipworth, Oracle Allen, George Burns, Mary Boland and Charlie Ruggles. Fenway at 2:20, Paramount at 10:25.

5:01, 7:27, 10:13.
1:01, 3:27, 6:13, 8:49.

FINE ARTS — "Thunder Over Mexico." Eisenstein's 200,000 feet of Mexican film cut to regular program length. Beautiful photography and music that goes well with it. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

KEITH'S—James Durante in "Palooka." with Lupe Velez and Stuart Erwin. Not yet seen. Countess Elektra Rosanska on the stage. Haydn at the organ. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE—"The Cat and the Fiddle." Jerome Kern's music in this screen adaptation of a stage success. Ramon Novarro and Jeanette MacDonald in leading rôles. 12:45, 3, 5:15, 7:30, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN—"First Little Show," with Hugh O'Connell, Lita Grey Chaplin and Donald Brian. Also screen features. Revue at 1, 3:50, 7, 9:50.

UPTOWN — "If I Were Free," with Irene Dunne and Clive Brook. Also Lee Tracy in "Advice to the Lovelorn." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — In Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Other Events

CULTURE LEAGUE—"Wage Labor and the NRA," by Weldon Cole. Studio 301, 12 Huntington Avenue. 8:30.

TREMONT TEMPLE—Lecture by Emma Goldman. 8:15.

SUNDAY

Music

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Operatic Program. Directed by Mme. Emilia Ippolita. 8.

BOSTON CITY CLUB—Concert by Allison Ensemble. 3.

Other Events

SNOW TRAINS — From North Station: For White River Junction, Vt., 8 a. m.; for Canaan, N. H., and Mt. Cardigan Carnival, 8 a. m.; for Wilton, N. H., Winter Carnival, 8:30 a. m.

INTERCOLLEGIATE COSMOPOLITAN CLUB—Talk on "International Cooperation," by J. Roscoe Drummond. Music by violin, piano and 'cello trio. 5.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — "Hobbies in Maps," talk by Horace Taylor. 3 and 4.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"Is America Second Rate?" Lecture by Prof. Robert E. Rogers. 3:15.

ART MUSEUM—Lecture on Van der Weyden by Professor Bailey, in the lecture hall at 3:30. Free guidance by Mrs. Sayward at 2:30, on "French Paintings." Children's lecture by Miss Maginnis at 3:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Resources and Varieties of Treatment in Choir Work," by Frederick H. Johnson. 3:30.

FORD HALL FORUM — Lecture on "Catholicism and the World Crisis," by Michael Williams. Music by Mildred Taylor Shaw, violinist; Mabel Robbins, violoncellist, and Frances Adelman, pianist. 7:30.

FANEUIL HALL—Washington-Lincoln Commemorative Exercises arranged by Citizens' Public Celebrations Association. Address by the Mayor. 2:45.

MONDAY

AMERICAN PEN WOMEN—Meeting. Music by Mme. Rose Eulalian, soprano, and John Tulloch, tenor. Statler Hotel. 3.

ADVERTISING COURSE—First class in new course, given free in the Old South Meeting House, under the auspices of the City Wide Emergency Committee on Health and Recreation, Prof. Allen Burt of Boston University lectures on "The Field of Advertising." Free admission tickets obtainable at public libraries or Room 217, State House. 3.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB—Mrs. Edwin R. Wright talks on "A Picturesque Journey Through France," with lantern slides. 2:30.

COURSE ON "MODERN MAN"—Course of free lectures in the Old South Meeting House. Free admission tickets at public libraries or Room 217, State House. First lecture, "Man's Interest in Man," by Prof. Leonard W. Doob of Harvard. 6:15.

FOGG MUSEUM—Lecture by Prof. Erwin Panofsky on "Principles of Iconographical Interpretations Illustrated by Some Van Eyck Pictures." 5.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN—Speaker, Prof. Harry A. Overstreet. Subject, "Remaining Young." Community Center of Temple Ohabei Shalom, Brookline. 2.

Saito to Address Boston Japan Society

Japan's new Ambassador to the United States, Mr. H. Saito, will be a guest speaker at the Japan Society of Boston soon, said Mr. Willis J. Abbot, vice-president of the society, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey L. Cabot on Beacon Street last night when he introduced Prof. Laurence Binyon, former Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum.

Mr. Binyon gave a lecture on Japanese prints illustrated by slides, which covered the period from the middle of the eighteenth century, and the early master of Japanese prints, Morenobu, up to the reformation era of 1868 and the last of the school of "delightfully inventive designers of delicately yet firmly drawn and unequaled Japanese prints."

"An interesting, and the surest way of telling in which period a print was done," he said, "is by the style of coiffure portrayed for women, as costumes changed but slightly during that period."

Amos 'n' Andy Reunited In School, Not on Radio

FRANKLIN, N. H., Feb. 17 (AP)—Amos 'n' Andy are pals again and living together in apparent tranquillity and teachers in the high school are sighing with relief.

For some unknown reason, Amos, a long black snake, left his quarters in the science room of the building and started on a journey about the school, abandoning Andy, another long black snake. Repairs are being made on rooms and halls and Amos was aided in his travels by numerous holes in plaster and in wood. An unsuccessful search was made for Amos after he left home but he eluded his pursuers.

While teaching, a woman instructor looked up at the ceiling Thursday, and saw a long black line slowly extending itself from a hole. She told the class to file out into the hall, called the science department and left herself. Amos was soon with his pal.

"Harmless," says the science department, referring to its errant charge.

Big Neon Sign in Kansas City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—What has been called the largest neon flash sign in use in the United States for the purpose of advertising flour is operating here. It displays towers 53 feet high and is 24 feet wide and tells the story of a flour produced for 67 years by the Waggoner-Gates Milling Company.

Jewish Coinage Put Farther Back By Archaeologist

Pieces Marked With Name of Yehud Said to Be 2400 Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—Jewish coinage is said to be traced back several more centuries as a result of recent deductions by Dr. E. L. Sukenik, archæologist of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Coins marked with the name Judea (Yehud) are now regarded as indicating an autonomous Jewish community in Palestine during the Persian period, or even at the beginning of the Hellenistic period, about the fourth century B. C.

In a recent report to the Palestine Oriental Society, Dr. Sukenik pointed out that among the treasures at the British Museum in London, there has for a long time been deposited a small silver coin which has been designated by numismatics as belonging to a set of Philisto-Arabian or Egypto-Arabian coins. On one side there is an engraving of a figure sitting on a winged wheel, and holding an eagle in one hand. Above this design there are three Aramaic letters which were read by scholars as the word "Yahu."

This reading was said to represent a synthesis between Yahve (the shorter form of Yahu found in the papyri of Elephantine in Upper Egypt, in the archives of the Jewish garrison) and Zeus, and the design purported to be a representation of Yahveh as a solar Zeus.

During a recent investigation, however, Dr. Sukenik found that the reading should be Yehud, the equivalent of the present-day Judea. This coin, according to the new reading, must be regarded as having been struck in Judea during the Persian period (about the fifth century B. C.). The official home of the province of Judea in the Persian period given in the papyri of Elephantine as well as in the Aramaic portions of the Bible is "Yehud."

Dr. Sukenik was fortunate in finding another small silver coin in a private collection in Jerusalem on which, under the engraving of an owl, there are again three letters in the old Hebrew-Phœnician script from which he considers it is evident that the name "Yehud" is again given.

Emerging from a reading of these coins, a number of stamped jar handles also believed by scholars to bear the sacred name "Yahu" are now read as "Yehud." These handles were first found in the German excavations at Jericho before the World War and at the Palestine exploration fund diggings at Ophel in Jerusalem after 1918. Dr. Sukenik says they may now be taken as a corollary to the jar handles found at Ophel, at Gezer and other places, bearing the name "Jerusalem."

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"The Yellow Jacket" will be revived next week at the Tremont, beginning Monday evening.

J. B. Priestley's "Dangerous Corner" will be presented at the Hollis beginning Thursday afternoon.

On the same afternoon, Ed Wynn opens a three days' engagement at the Boston Opera House in "An Evening's Entertainment."

"Double Door" continues next week at the Plymouth.

At the Fine Arts, "Thunder over Mexico" continues through next Wednesday, to be succeeded Thursday by the German film, "M."

Mme. Jeritza will appear at the Boston Opera House beginning March 5 in the Frimi operetta, "Teresa," made from Johann Strauss's "A Night in Venice."

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe will be presented during the week of April 23, at a Shubert house to be announced.

Balkan Agricultural Experts in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—An all-Balkan league of agronomists or agricultural experts has just been formed here and will serve to aid the movement toward an understanding among the Balkan peoples.

Its aim is to make common plans for helping the peasants, who constitute four-fifths of the people in the Balkans, have common needs and common problems, and bear no enmity toward one another.

Bauland
in Basel Zu verkaufen
(For sale, excellent piece of land)
An ausgebauter, schön gelegener Strasse, in ruhiger sonniger Lage, im Ausmass von ca. 11 Aren. Das Terrain eignet sich vorzüglich für 3-4 Einfamilien-häusser und ist mit einem dementsprechenden Servitut ausgestattet. Nähere Angaben stehen gerne zur Verfügung durch Jacques Baumann, Weiherweg 54, Basel.

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This Week at the State House

* * *

Governor Ely to Hear What Gill Has to Say About Norfolk Ouster

* * *

Holding the center of the stage this week at the State House was the Norfolk Prison Colony issue, overshadowing even the regular routine of legislation. The long week of steadily appearing indorsements from all over the country for the suspended Superintendent Howard B. Gill, came to a close with the announcement today that Governor Ely would grant the superintendent a hearing. Mr. Raymond Wilkins, counsel for Mr. Gill, has elected a private hearing next Tuesday, at which time Mr. Gill and himself will confer with the Governor. This Mr. Wilkins said, will be a preliminary hearing, at which specifications against Mr. Gill will be heard. After the charges have been digested, Mr. Wilkins will determine the type of defense he will ask for Mr. Gill.

* * *

Although the word is that the Governor has stopped reading the indorsements—more than 400 of which are now piled up on his desk at the Copley-Plaza—there is every indication that the Governor is not going to make a snap judgment. He has conferred twice with Mr. W. Cameron Forbes, whose report was highly favorable to Norfolk.

This week the legislative bill ground its grist with the probability that the "Sad Eyed Children" may receive their inalienable right to sit in other mills on rolly streams hearing the thunder of machinery, the clatter of the looms and the grinding of leather belts.

The committee on constitutional law turned thumbs down on all the bills calling for ratification of the amendment. Former President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University was the most effective opponent; looming in the background were President Roosevelt and his New Deal, rejected by Massachusetts in this particular.

Industrial Massachusetts and agricultural Texas this week balked the progress of the amendment, which has now been ratified by 20 states. A legislator today forecast speedy defeat for the amendment if it appears on the floor of the House and added that Massachusetts was to child labor what North Carolina was to repeal. In other words, Massachusetts is the recognized and unrivaled foe of ratification. Consequently, proponents of the amendment say the Bay State attitude may be discounted and they look for seven or eight more states to ratify this year.

* * *

The 2 per cent retail sales tax recommended by Governor Ely and incorporated in a petition by Mr. Henry P. Long, tax commissioner, was another promontory among the lowlands of legislative ctivity this week. The tax was advanced from the Committee on Taxation to the Committee on Ways and Means. This committee held a hearing at which the same retail group and Chamber of Commerce representatives as in former years appeared against the tax.

Whether the Ways and Means Committee will consider the tax as a part of its deliberation on the general budget and make a composite report is in doubt. Little doubt, however, is expressed that the House will reject the tax as it has done in the past. So long as there is a sufficient revenue from the gas tax or other sources to keep the highly economical Bay State going, the Legislature is not going to antagonize by a sales tax such a large segment of the voters as is represented by the commodities buyers of the State.

* * *

No legislator remains imperturbable when the issue of salaries for public employees is under consideration. If he has a constituency mainly of property owners and powerful Chamber of Commerce groups, he will probably do a song and dance for economy. If his constituency possesses a large percentage of public servants and day laborers he will probably appear as a champion of restored pay cuts and probably increases when the time is ripe. The committee on public service this week reported a bill favoring restoration of one-third of the 15 per cent pay cut suffered by state employees during the depression.

* * *

Whether police power in Massachusetts is to consist of a unified power plant to respond to the switch without delay or to continue asserting itself through hundreds of independent principalities may be partially decided at a hearing before a committee on rules next Monday. An attempt will be made to have the question of police consolidation referred to a research commission for report next January. The week has seen progress in the attempt of Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the state police; Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General; and others to further such consolidation in the interests of greater efficiency, although opposition, chiefly from representatives for local police units, has threatened to disrupt plans at times.

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PARIS,

Part-Time Farms In West Not New But Possibilities Have Just Been Realized

All Over the Pacific Coast Area the Movement Is Definitely Established, but Greater Development Is Seen Under NRA Plan

Part-Farm-Part-Factory Series
Last of 12 Articles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO — Part-time farming, used to supplement earnings from office, mine, and factory, is not a new development in the West. But the western states, apparently, have only recently awakened to its possibilities as a stabilizer for the economic cycle and a cure for social unrest.

In all of the most populous areas from Mexico to Canada and from the crest of the Rockies to the Pacific Ocean, the part-farm, part-factory movement has been definitely established. It may not answer to that name; but with a little observation the essential features can be discerned in trim farm homes adjacent to busy urban centers.

The smaller cities, too, have their unmistakable part-farm, part-factory residents. And the same can be said for isolated mines, mills, and settlements wherever the inhabitants find it convenient to raise a portion of their food supply.

Should an observer turn to southern California, he would see there examples of highly developed part-farm, part-factory living. Indeed, it has been attracting adherents for a good many years in and about Los Angeles, where it has received direct encouragement from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Times Farm and Garden Magazine.

The residents of Los Angeles like to call it the "small farm home" plan, and the "small farm homers" are quite willing to testify about its success. For example, there is Mr. Risley Major of Arcadia, Calif. Reporting on the experience of owning an acre ranch home, Mr. Major said:

"During the past year our family has grown tired of chicken. Not bad for a year of depression, eh? Of course, we raised our own.

"Two years ago we bought an acre ranch. Fed up? I should say not. We want more ground. Like all beginners, we planted so much stuff on it that we never get a glimpse of the sunlight. . . ."

Besides helping to stock the Major pantry, their small farm home has great educational value for the family, the owner concluded. "Money couldn't buy our place."

Mr. Major's experience is typical of that of hundreds of men and women who have gone "halfway back to the land," in the opinion of Mr. Ross H. Gast, unofficial leader of the part-farm, part-factory movement in southern California, and assistant manager in the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce.

Jumping from southern California to the Pacific northwest, the observer of part-time farming development finds that the residents of Seattle, Tacoma and other cities are interested in its practical social and economic aspects. In fact, the State of Washington has had small farm homes for something like 20 years, said Mr. H. J. Gille, manager of agriculture and development for the Puget Sound Power & Light Company.

The seasonal nature of local industry, together with a favorable climate, induces such a manner of living, Mr. Gille explained. The result is that thousands of men manage to dovetail their work on a small farm home into jobs in sawmills, logging camps, fish canneries, dairies, and bulb farms.

Little Homes Spring Up

During the past three years, however, this factory-farm arrangement has graduated to become a "movement." The outskirts of many a Washington town and city, formerly covered with second-growth forest, now are alive with little homes in the making. Twenty-four such places were counted recently along three miles of highway through a fishing, farming, and dairying region north of Everett, Wash. The movement is said to have been spontaneous, there having been little planned colonization.

Moving eastward across Washington to Spokane, the observer finds that broad fields take the place of factories, and cities space themselves farther and farther apart. There are big farms instead of small farms. In such an environment, the part-time farm has still to find a conspicuous place. Yet, the plan is being discussed, and there are rumors of a factory near Spokane that would provide workmen with garden homes.

From Wenatchee, Wash., it is learned that the workmen with families who will be employed on the $63,000,000 hydroelectric project that the Federal Government is building on the Columbia River will have available an opportunity to do a little farming on a small scale if they choose to locate at a new town site that is being laid out 10 miles south of the Grand Coulee dam site.

Room for Garden and Cow

This newest of nearly a dozen town sites that have been established near the project is farther removed from the site than the other "future" cities, and is being established especially for workmen who wish to locate their families at a distance from the turmoil, confusion, and heavy blasting of construction.

There will be acre and half-acre tracts, as well as large residence lots, so that each workman can have a garden, chickens, and even a cow—if he desires.

Traveling back to California again, the trend toward a greater use of part-time homes is observed in the valleys of western Oregon. Northern California, too, has adopted that plan of living, it seems, for hundreds of small homes of this character are sprinkled about the Sacramento Valley towns.

In the metropolitan region surrounding San Francisco Bay, the part-time farm has developed as a partner with industry. It has helped to make use of agricultural lands in the transitional stage of urban development, and to develop suburban cities.

San Francisco Limited

Surrounded by water on three sides, San Francisco itself can't stretch out like Los Angeles to make room for the small farmers. But the cities that line the peninsula southward to San Jose have found a place for them, as have the East Bay cities, and the lands north of the Golden Gate in Marin and Napa counties.

Across the Sierra Nevada Mountains in Nevada, lonely miners find time from their "diggin'" to plant a piece of "garden truck." When these mines are family enterprises, the men-folks do the mining while the women develop gardens to help out on expenses. Part-time farming? Of course, the experts say.

Then there are some part-time farmers who are also men of the soil in a whole sense. You may find them almost anywhere. They are the new type of steady farm hands. Having homes of their own in settled districts, they cultivate a few acres of soil in order to supplement the wages paid by larger landowners. In such a manner, they keep busy during slack seasons and hold down expenses to a minimum.

As a matter of fact, it has been urged frequently in the West that a return to husbandry would benefit the agricultural structure. For farmers, it seems, often conduct their operations on a factory basis, producing cash crops only and buying their foodstuffs.

In the highly specialized apple orchard district near Wenatchee, Wash., for example, the land is given up largely to the raising of fruit. It has been pointed out that farmers could adapt the part-farm, part-factory system by considering their orchard as a factory and raising food for their own use, but they reply that the land is too valuable for the raising of general crops.

What about the future of part-time farming on the Pacific coast? Practically everyone agrees that it is particularly bright in view of widespread public interest. And there is another reason, too: hydroelectric development will bring power, and industry should follow in the wake of power.

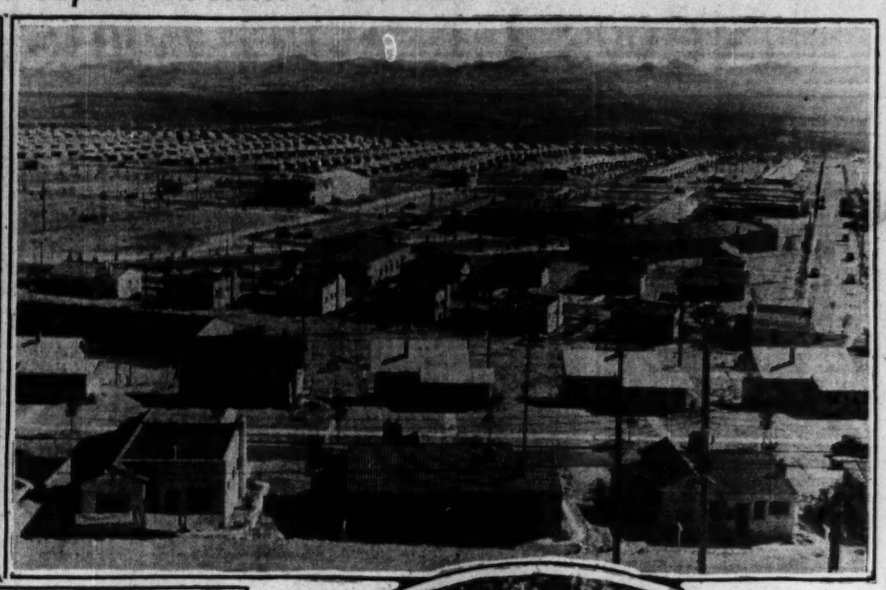
Power From Rivers

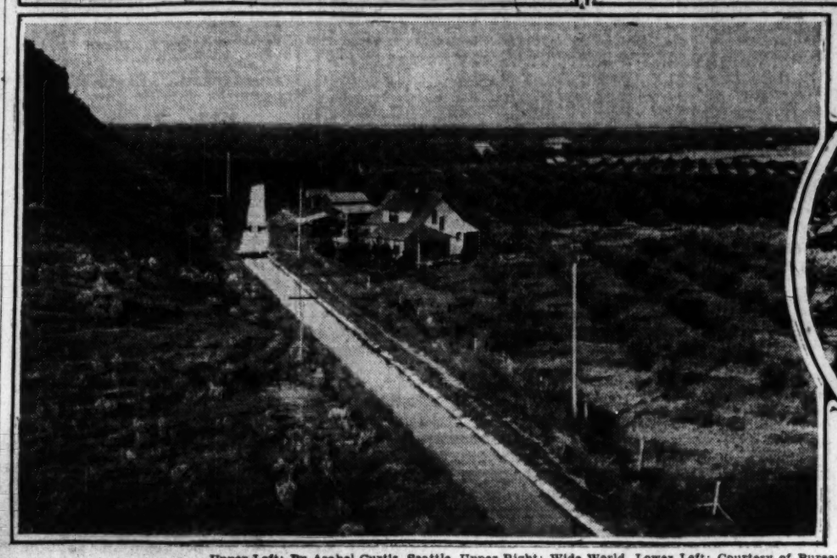
The great, crescent-like mass of concrete and steel between Nevada and Arizona in Black Canyon will force the Colorado River through giant turbines before it can continue onward to the Gulf of California.

An enormous supply of power—663,000 horsepower—is expected to l available from the harnessed Colorado upon the completion of the Boulder Dam project. It will go to Arizona, to Nevada, to California. What will be the effect? Will it help to extend the part-farm, part-factory system in the West's most densely populated spot? Will it develop the desert of Nevada and Arizona?

Both Arizona and Nevada expect to see an extensive development of extractive industries—mining and processing of raw materials—follow the delivery of electric energy from Boulder Dam. Southern California, which has agreed to consume the major portion, anticipates an expansion of industry. It is held that such a development will increase the movement toward part-time farms, both by an increase of population and a tendency toward the decentralization of industry.

Cauliflower Copes With Roses in the West





Upper Left: By Asahel Curtis, Seattle. Upper Right: Wide World. Lower Left: Courtesy of Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior. Lower Right: The Christian Science Monitor.

Power Opens a New Era in the Western United States

Upper Left—Near Spokane, Washington, Some of the World's Best Cauliflower Is Grown. Upper Right—Here Is Boulder City Built Especially for Workers on the Boulder Dam Great Hydroelectric Project on the Colorado River. Lower Left—Orchards of the Okanogan Project in Washington. A Ride on That Apparently Smooth Cement Road Would Be a Wet One. It Is an Irrigation Canal, Not a High way. Lower Right—California Youngster on Small Farm Home Plays With the Ducks.

New-Deal Wife Aids Husband In Making Project Succeed

Does Much in Tennessee Valley to Make Women Improve Conditions

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Another one of the new-deal wives who does things is Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan, wife of the chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

From her temporary home in Knoxville she makes frequent sallies out over the valley region to get acquainted with the women and children of the families for whom her husband and his associates are laying out a new plan of living.

Descended from the Griscoms, a family of Friends who entertained William Penn the night he landed in America, Mrs. Morgan was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and then studied institutional management which versed her in the sort of work she is now finding opportunity to do.

"It seems that all the things I've ever done are tied up in the Tennessee Valley undertaking," she said on a recent visit to Washington.

Better housing and better food for these people who have so long gone the way that was handed down to them from their English settler forbears is Mrs. Morgan's aim. She goes about the countryside with an agricultural extension worker and supplements her lectures with a brief informal talk.

Most of the women she comes in contact with never think of cooking anything for their families but corn bread, bacon and beans, day in and day out. Mrs. Morgan explains to them how they can add variety to their menus by raising fresh vegetables in the garden plots that are to go with their new homes. She sometimes takes along a little contrivance she has for grinding up whole wheat, and as she shows the women how this works she tells them of various ways they can use whole wheat. Canning is another culinary art which she urges the women to master.

There was no woman on the board of architects which planned the new homes for the workers at Norris Dam so Mrs. Morgan also aided there by lending a woman's viewpoint, and seeing to it that the details were arranged for convenience and comfort.

Mrs. Morgan has written two books, one of which, "Finding His World," was the sequel to a book written by her husband, and the other, "The Story of Glen Helen," a history of a tract of land donated to Antioch College, of which her husband was formerly president.

Helps Recovery

The Christian Science Monitor—© Underwood

Mrs. Arthur E. Morgan
Wife of Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Farm-Home Plan in West Carries Benefits Under Several General Heads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOGAN, Utah, Feb. 17—There are three, possibly four, general types of situation under which the subsistence act may operate to improve social and economic conditions in the far western states.

This is the opinion of Mr. P. V. Cardon, director of the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station here, and, temporarily, western representative of the division of subsistence homesteads, Department of the Interior. Mr. Cardon is also a member of the national advisory committee on subsistence homesteads.

Speaking of its application to the West under a broad interpretation, Mr. Cardon said the first situation to be considered are the conditions found in manufacturing centers where the same congestion of industrial workers obtains as is found in industrial areas elsewhere in the United States.

Second, there are those conditions found in mining camps, near mills, smelters, reducing plants, and so on, where because of shut-downs many families of industrial workers are stranded.

The third type of conditions is found among stranded farm families whose present location is such as to preclude every reasonable possibility of their making a success.

Hull Initiated Into Fraternity

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday was made an honorary member of Omicron Delta Kappa, honorary legal fraternity, by a delegation from the George Washington University chapter in a ceremony at the State Department.

Alabama Mill Workers Take Part-Time Work On Farms With Zest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A tendency away from the usual mill village surrounding Southern textile plants is reported recently. With good roads and secondhand automobiles, workers, instead of living in cramped quarters, prefer to ride 10 or 15 miles each day and live further out in the country, where they can farm part time. Mills in taking on extra workers during the summer drew them largely from farming sections within a radius of 15 miles.

The eight-hour day makes it possible for the farm worker to start in the mill at 7 a. m. and work right through to 3 p. m. and then go back and put in the balance of the day on the farm. Or he can work on the farm ur to 3 p. m. and then go into the mill until 11 p. m.

Where the farm incomes have been only a few hundred dollars per year, there is now this enhancement of at least $12 a week for a person—and probably about $15 or $16 per week per person. Other members of the family give their entire attention to the farm, so that the combined income from the farm and the mill is greater than previously enjoed.

Plans are likewise well under way for the establishment near this city of a demonstration subsistence homestead project of 300 families. A loan of $750,000 to the Birmingham Homesteads, Inc., a local corporation, has been authorized by Secretary Ickes, Public Works Administrator.

The Birmingham project will differ in two principal respects from other subsistence homesteads thus far approved. Instead of erecting the homesteads on one tract of land the Birmingham units will be established on four tracts adjacent to the city and will become part of existing communities. This project also will be the first to favor the "white-collar" worker. Emphasis will be placed on the selection of the occupants to obtain up to 50 per cent from the "white-collar" classes in the low salary groups or those employed only part time. They will be selected from among the thousands of workers in the Birmingham area.

Hewers of Mountains Work on Without Pay

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 17 (AP)—CWA funds have stopped for the men who have been fashioning artificial mountains for deer and antelope at the city park zoo but the mountains will be finished.

As they quit work Feb. 15 one of the men approached Mr. Clyde E. Hill, zoo superintendent, and asked: "How do we get in the pens tomorrow?" Surprise showed in the face of Mr. Hill.

"Well," explained the workman, "some of us hate to leave this job unfinished, after the way we've worked to make it beautiful. So we sort of thought we'd come out and finish it on our own time. It's sure going to look pretty when we get through with it."

Gandhi Aide Is Sent To Jail for Two Years

CALCUTTA, India, Feb. 17 (AP)—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indian nationalist leader, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment yesterday for seditious speeches.

Nehru, who is considered second to Mahatma Gandhi in political importance among the nationalists, was arrested at Allahabad Monday He was tried here.

How to Apply for Homestead

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

SUBSISTENCE homesteads projects, except the one for unemployed miners at Reedsville, W. Va., are administered directly by local corporations. It is to the managers of these corporations, located at or near sites of the projects, that applicants for homesteads should apply.

Chief requisites for applicants are integrity of character, limited income, some knowledge or background of farming, a desire for advancement, and a willingness to repay what is lent them.

Government loans are made to the local corporations and not to individual homesteaders. Amortization schedules vary with projects. In most cases a period of 20 years is provided in which the settler may pay for his house and ground, with 30 years the maximum period allowed. The interest rate the corporation pays the Government is 4 per cent; the interest rate the homesteader will pay will be a little higher to cover management costs of the corporation. Homesteaders' payments will be made weekly, monthly, quarterly or semiannually, as may best fit the case.

Deferment of initial payments may be permitted where necessary, but in most cases a down payment of about 10 per cent of the cost of the homestead is expected. Costs of homesteads range from about $1800 to $3000, according to location and size. Cash income adequate to meet the interest and amortization charges will be assured from part-time work in factories, handicraft shops or national forests.

Loans for the purchase of production equipment, tools and machinery, including livestock, seeds, trees and fertilizer, will be made when necessary and where unobtainable from other sources.

Czechs Reduce Gold Coverage On Note Issues

Internal Value of Crown Unchanged—Rise in Prices Opposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

PRAGUE, Feb. 17—The action of the Czechoslovak Parliament yesterday in reducing the gold content of the crown by one-sixth has been accompanied by an equally important reduction in the coverage of note circulation to 25 instead of 35 per cent as required since 1931.

The internal value of the crown remains unchanged and the Government declares it is determined resolutely to oppose all price increases. In fact something like a 20 per cent decrease in prices on the home market is expected. It is hoped also to inaugurate large economic and financial reconstruction plans, but momentarily it is not clear how far-reaching will be the new credit extension measures now under contemplation and upon which these new reconstruction plans must depend.

Adoption of this new law has meant reconstruction of the Cabinet of Premier Jan Malypetr, through withdrawal of a National Democratic Minister of Trade. The National Democrats, it is true, were opposed to the deflation measures, but there were a number of other measures with which they disagreed, for example, Czechoslovakia giving de jure recognition to Soviet Russia. In fact their withdrawal has long been considered only a matter of time and not the cause of any popular upheaval. They were extreme Rights so the reconstructed Cabinet has a mild tendency to the Left.

In foreign policy also there is no change. Here Soviet recognition is expected to be consummated in the next few weeks without opposition.

Devaluation of the currency has been taken quietly by the general public and withdrawals from savings banks, etc., have been little more than normal. Premier Malypetr's concise statement on the Government's action won general approval. He said: "Devaluation relieves us of the necessity of subsidizing exports to nations with lower price levels and to reach a basis for competition which will show what is permanent in our exports, what unsound, and what needs domestic reorganization."

Strikers Ratify Accord

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—An agreement for ending the strike of hotel cooks and waiters, worked out by the NRA Regional Labor Board, at a conference between representatives of the union and the Hotel Association, was ratified by the strikers at a meeting Feb. 15.

Warren Hopes Year Will Show Distinct Economic Pick-Ups

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 16 (AP)—Dr. George F. Warren, financial adviser to President Roosevelt, sees "solid ground for expecting each year to show a distinct improvement" toward recovery.

Speaking before hundreds of farm residents at Cornell's annual farm and home week ceremonies, the Cornell economist "hoped that provision will be made for an improved monetary system for the future." At this stage of recovery he saw the desirability of placing "primary emphasis on the volume of sales and volume of employment."

Noting "very little improvement" in nations still on the gold standard, he declared "unemployment and economic distress are resulting in political unheavals in France and other countries."

Dr. Warren emphasized that "the value of gold is not a thing that any country can control," since this is "a matter of world supply and world demand," but "any country can set its own price for gold," as the United States has done.

"Any absolute tie to a given weight of gold," he cautioned, "is likely to continue to cause violent fluctuations in commodity prices."

Dog Does Not Choose To Decide Ownership

FLIN FLON, Manitoba, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bobby Bing, a black and brown husky dog, may not be sure of his own name, but he has a court record behind him that might be envied by any dog either in or out of the mushing business.

Bobby—or Bing—was claimed by two men, Mr. Hector Campbell and Mr. Jack Angelaki. Bobby Bing was Exhibit A in Magistrate O. F Wright's court.

The dog was released in court and both mushers called him. One shouted "Bobby," the other "Bing." It was too much for the sleigh dog. He barked and raced around the courtroom while spectators howled in glee to see him show equal affection for the two claimants. Magistrate Wright threw the case out of court and Bobby is back on the trail—with Mr. Campbell, whose ownership Mr. Angelaki contested.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Picasso in Hartford

By DOROTHY ADLOW

Hartford, Conn.

IF ONCE it seemed audacious to import the savage modes of the Belgian Congo to Paris, it may seem incongruous today to transfer the sophisticated pictures of the Rue La Boétie to a small city near the Connecticut River. Pablo Picasso, the most ingenious and baffling of modern painters, is being exhibited in a retrospective exposition at the new Avery Memorial Building. Collectors, dealers, the artist himself have contribtued to the most comprehensive exhibition of his works yet held in America. The arrangement is as close to chronological order as taste in hanging permits. There are oils, gouaches, drawings.

It always proves interesting to see a painter's work in order; one may study his development, note his perplexity, trace his influences and discern the eventual emergence of his personal style. Our time in art history is characterized by divergent styles, and by such a multiplicity of influences that it is a problem to separate the artist from his newly adopted artistic ancestors.

Most boldly derivative is Pablo Picasso, Spaniard by birth, Parisian by residence. With an insatiable appetite, he has digested ideas, at first the French, next the primitive Italian, then the African Negro, then the Peruvian, on and on. Although he may derive ideas even from astronomical charts, and from some recondite philosophy, he also draws abundantly upon his own fanciful resource. The latter gift combined with an immeasurable sensibility gives Picasso first place among moderns.

Picasso has delighted in the art of the past, appreciating the greatest accomplishments with the fine taste of a gourmet. In his career as painter he has absorbed all the modes which interested him, and discarded them when surfeited. In the meantime, he has evolved new styles which have set a breathless pace for the younger generation. To Picasso we may trace some good, and much bad influence; in his strident advance he leaves behind the trends which are called Surréaliste, Abstractionist, Neoclassic.

* * *

In general view the Hartford show reveals Picasso absorbed in the great panorama of the visual world. He does not bend lines and modify colors to suit a set mode; he himself is bent and modified by the experience of observation. Once he may see the human form bulk up large and statuesque, at another time it seems utterly flat, a configuration of lines; at yet another, the physical substance is dispelled altogether so that the portrait is no more than a finely articulated vapor.

The earliest work is a spray of full blown roses; how sweet, how unprophetic of days to come. The next step shows the abandon and frivolity inspired by Degas and Toulouse-Lautrec. The young Picasso, at the turn of the century, had the youthful heartache about social inequality, poverty, hunger. There are the emaciated forms of abandoned troupers, the pallor, the shabbiness being emphasized by the artist with strong accent. Reminiscences of El Greco. This is the period of blue paint and the harlequinade subject. What is the legend of the blue pigment—was it deliberate choice for ethereal association, or was it the cheapest available in the market? The first blue is thick, flat, ineffectual. But the artist can transcend materials; he soon uses the one tone so that blue is azure, turquoise, lapis; it is an instrument for various moods, and proves to be exquisitely decorative. Think what the ancient Egyptians did with blue in faïences, and the Persians in their manuscripts.

* * *

The artist proceeds. From Cézanne he has learned what an efficient ingredient color may be in a picture; from Cézanne he has also learned to reconstruct nature according to a plan, not to imitate and copy surfaces. He proceeds further. Cézanne is determined to work in one direction; Picasso chooses to work in many. He exhibits the contemporary curiosity about analyzing things; he analyzes design, breaks it up into component parts, into lines, segments, accents. Picasso wishes to restore the purity of design, to demolish that tradition of naturalism to which artists have become enslaved. With a tireless, fanciful eye he extracts abnormal designs from normal subjects. He does not see what the camera registers; he isolates patches of fabric, sections of wood, strings, cages, feathers; he distributes the lines and dots, not in their naturalistic places but in places where they promote accents and rhythms. When looking at Picasso's abstractions one must discard a taste for the naturalistic. One must look at the picture and let the pattern dictate its own order and emotion. There are a number of abstractions at Hartford which become logical, which seem to have an organic solidity when one views them without prejudice. There are others which somehow failed to register upon this recorder.

To us it appears Picasso often runs up blind paths. It is a mistake to exhibit every one of his pictures, for many are experimental and fail to integrate. The onlooker must be on his tiptoes. The process is long and tiring, but soon a selection of canvases can be made which are as delectable as any great masterpiece. There is no doubt that the blatant designs and raw colors of a number of canvases at Hartford simply obliterate the finer works of the Spaniard. Small wonder the layman was so obviously bewildered.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Elzin Studio, N. Y. Wide World

Edward Johnson, Who Took the Rôle of Sir Gower Lackland in "Merry Mount," and Gladys Swarthout as Plentiful Tewke in the Same Opera.

Hanson's 'Merry Mount'

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ART makes an advance in the latest metropolitan production from which there can hardly be any retreating; an advance, moreover, that proves, on thought, completely logical. Music, through the bringing-out of Dr. Howard Hanson's opera, reaches, we may say, an inevitable culmination. Native composing attains a maturity toward which it has been tending for many years. American opera, we need not hesitate to declare, finds in "Merry Mount" its moment for breaking from bud into blossom; and unashamedly, perhaps even impudently, but nevertheless triumphantly, it breaks.

Guessing on the question should now be a thing of the past. There certainly must be something from some quarter of the United States put on the stage every season hereafter at the Metropolitan. We can scarcely doubt that a practical and interesting music-drama out of one town or another, east, west, north or south, will always be available. In regard to Dr. Hanson and his labors in the American cause, when he started campaigning 10 years or so ago he got little attention from those having concert institutions in charge. That he might, therefore, secure the results he desired, he devised enterprises of his own at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, N. Y.; and with what success he did so, the record of his American composers' festivals tells. Today, when he speaks, he is listened to; and not only he, but any composer, from Maine to California, who has a pertinent word to say, is decently heeded.

* * *

What Dr. Hanson has asked for in behalf of other writers of symphonies, cantatas and operas, he has always been ready, no backwardness, to ask for in his own behalf. Indeed, he has set an example, openly and unobstructively, of self-acclaim. Along with that, he has regularly exemplified the idea of taking favorable judgment without too much elation, and unfavorable judgment without undue sensitiveness. The important matter with him, in other words, has been American music, rather than his own or anybody else's particular composition. According to his view, an American repertory is in process of formation, the public determining what shall go into it and what shall be kept out. Consistently with this notion, he maintains that works once fairly approved by audiences should be acknowledged and accepted by managers and conductors.

All things considered, then, we may rest assured that Dr. Hanson counts the Metropolitan matinée at which his work was presented for the first time under theatrical and scenic conditions as a happy occasion. He knew beforehand how it would go musically, from having had it performed last summer as a concert piece. On the stage, "Merry Mount" turned out to be a kind of choral opera and ballet; and as such it was alive with fresh sound, action, color and crowd-characterization. That it did not stand forth a drama of strongly-marked tragic personages, is a trouble, if it be one, that reaches back to the libretto as fundamentally designed.

The choruses, strange to observe, have a sonority borrowed more from the tone of strings than from that of wind instruments. Here Dr. Hanson adopts the usual course of modern composers and goes after stridency and realism, avoiding mellowness and sentimentalism. In the orchestra, however, his scoring of the brasses is frequently sheer nineteenth-century romanticism, though something different from the Schumannesque, Wagnerian or Straussian sort. The dances—well, it will be strange if the tunes of the Maypole revelers and of the Witches' Night are not at some time compiled into a set of pieces for concert-hall use.

* * *

We may grant, to sum up, that the solo rôles of "Merry Mount"—take the baritone and soprano, interpreted by Mr. Tibbett and Mme. Ljungberg, as principal illustrations—fall short of German, French and Italian standards of dramatic composing. But we may safely hold that the choral episodes almost equal the high Russian standard. If any composer has represented a populace in song better than Dr. Hanson has, it is Moussorgsky; and even so, we may compare the chorus of the Puritans in the first act of "Merry Mount" with that of the Muscovites in the first act of "Boris Godounoff," and no apologies necessary.

Howard Hanson's "Merry Mount," libretto by Richard L. Stokes; produced by the Metropolitan Opera Association, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager, and performed under the musical direction of Tullio Serafin. Metropolitan Opera House, New York, afternoon of Feb. 10, 1934. The cast:

Faint-Not-Tinker	Arnold Gabor
Samoset	James Wolfe
Desire Annable	Irra Petina
Jonathan Banks	Giordano Paltrinieri
Wrestling Bradford	Lawrence Tibbett
Plentiful Tewke	Gladys Swarthout
Praise-God-Tewke	Arthur Anderson
Myles Brodrib	Alfredo Gandolfi
Peregrine Brodrib	Helen Gleason
Love Brewster	Lillian Clark
Bridget Crackston	Henriette Wakefield
Jack Prence	Marek Windheim
Lady Marigold Sandys	Goeta Ljungberg
Thomas Morton	Louis D'Angelo
Sir Gower Lackland	Edward Johnson
Jewel Scrooby	Millo Picco
First Puritan	Max Altglass
Second Puritan	Pompilio Malatesta

Pennsylvania Academy Fellows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

CANVASES of opposite trends won the two prizes of equal merit in the current annual exhibition of oils and sculpture by members of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, now on view at the Art Club.

The Fellowship's $50 gold medal award went to Mrs. Lillian B. Fleisher for her abstraction, "Descent into the Land of the Nibelungs"; while the May Audubon Post prize of similar amount was given to Mr. Ivan Le Lorraine Albright of Chicago for his unique handling of still-life objects, "Wherefore Now Ariseth the Illusion of the Third Dimension."

Of all the paintings shown in the annual, and they are many, Mr. Albright's contribution is the most individual. Gaining his claim to modernism by sweeping aside the School of Paris and even its immediate predecessors, he harks back to the careful handling of textures practiced by artists of past centuries. Yet his viewpoint is contemporary. His composition is not a purely realistic arrangement of material things. It chooses such unrelated objects as an open-face watch, a lace collar, a pair of kid gloves and a variety of other suggestions taken from everyday life. These objects he studies for their design values and for their effect in a given space, in this particular instance a horizontal plane. Behind them he places the unifying color intensity of blue. The result is wholly individual, with touches here and there of the personal technique that singles out an Albright figure study from those of any of his contemporaries.

* * *

Mrs. Fleisher's arrangement of color forms, in which intensity of blue and purple tones leads one from the heights into the craggy depths, also possesses imagination, but savors too strongly of preceptor influence—that of Hugh H. Breckenridge.

Dominating the exhibition is the note of experiment. In color it is brighter than its parent at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. Jottings, however, are more frequent than maturely completed compositions.

All schools of art thought seem to be represented. One finds a strongly cubistic savor in Mrs. Edith Longstreth Wood's "Fanciful Landscape," in which scene segments are fitted to give a kaleidoscopic illusion of swift movement. Near by is Mr. Arthur Meltzer's "Our House in Winter," a carefully conceived representational study of an old stone house in a lightless snow atmosphere. Textures are well handled.

The ruin school in American art is upheld by the cleverly painted "Victorian Ruin," by Miss Grace Gemberling; while Mr. Paul Wescott in "Pennsylvania Winter" adheres to the muddy earth range palette so favored by a large group of contemporary painters.

* * *

Mr. Fred Wagner turns for subject matter to the changing aspect of the modern city, and offers "Destruction of Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge," a composition teeming with object suggestions from the focally converging bridge spans cut by crossing diagonals of derricks to the work sheds in the pit below, and the two workers.

Strongly cubistic is Dido Van Loan's decorative handling of "Nuns," a painting that derives much of its technique and viewpoint from the School of Paris, neatly obviating any need to make an adequate study of the human form.

Of the figure compositions two of the most interesting are Mr. William Goodell's "Yellow in Sunlight" and Mrs. Ann Heebner MacDonald's portrait study of a young girl in a striped blouse. Mr. Goodell is intrigued by the play of yellows in varying tone intensity from the yellow of dress to the all-pervading yellow of sunlight that touches with the same tone the objects of an interior.

A third figure study that shows ability in the handling of composition and of textures is Miss Dorothy D. Dennison's "The Bath," in which a young Negro girl with her feet in a basin of water sits beside an open window with blowing curtain while play of white objects—pitcher, towel and bowl—adds to the compositional interest.

Sculpture, as usual, is sparse, but includes the medal reliefs made by Mr. Walker Hancock for the "Air-Mail Fliers' Medal of Honor" and the "Scott Garden Award." Mr. George H. Borst is exhibiting the preliminary sketch for his "Boy Scout Fountain."

DOROTHY GRAFLY.

A New Lehár Operetta

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

IT WAS a thrilling experience for the Viennese when Lehár's music was heard for the first time within the precincts of the Vienna Staatsoper. The huge stage—from which one is accustomed to hear "Fidelio" and "Tristan"—supplied the setting for an operetta, while the Philharmonic Orchestra accompanied Richard Tauber in genuine Leharisms, with Lehár himself at the desk for the first performance of his latest work, "Giuditta." Just as in the time of old Vienna, when theatrical events became the gossip of the town, so today, by means of the radio, practically the whole of Vienna was able to assist at this first performance.

Lehár calls the piece a musical comedy. The lovely Giuditta elopes with the young Captain Octavio. Their idyl, in a villa on the north coast of Africa, is interrupted by marching orders for his regiment. Giuditta tries to hold Octavio, but though he knows he will lose her if he goes, he tears himself away. While Octavio is fighting the natives Giuditta becomes the star of a cabaret. Driven by his longing he deserts his regiment and returns from the battlefield only to find that Giuditta is faithless. Octavio is in despair. He is no Don José, however, and resigns himself to the situation.

* * *

This material might have been the basis for a legitimate opera. But the layout of the libretto, the secondary characters and the prose diction lend an atmosphere of operetta to the whole. It was not necessary for Lehár to belie his own essential qualities. Some of the melodies in the first part of the work have the genuine Lehár feeling and, no doubt, many of them will become as popular as his best known songs. Interspersed are pieces of flowing dance music.

Miss Jarmila Novotna, as Giuditta, gave an outstanding performance vocally and histrionically. We had recently made her acquaintance as a fine and highly emotional Traviata. Mr. Richard Tauber was in his element as Octavio and displayed all the art of bel canto. The part was written for his voice. The other rôles were well filled.

The success was as great as one had every reason to expect. Contrary to the regulations of the Staatsoper, Mr. Tauber was obliged to repeat the hit of the evening three times in succession. Lehár received a stormy ovation.

The composer does not reveal himself from any new angle in "Giuditta." He is still the Lehár whom we all know. After a survey of his work one must admit that no light opera composer of today can surpass him in productiveness, imaginative power or individuality.

A new symphony—the fourth—by Franz Schmidt was played for the first time at a concert given by the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde. Schmidt is no modernist, though he is the most individual of the conservative Viennese composers and one who not only does lip-service to the old masters but has actually learned something from them. At the same time, though his own style of composition is so different, he encourages modern music—after Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" he was heard to say, "Now I believe once more that music has a future."

* * *

The new symphony is the finest testimony to his artistic development. Schmidt endeavors to carry on the great tradition of the Viennese symphonic school, from the classical masters to Brahms, Bruckner and Mahler, without any pretensions to being their equal. His attempt is based on genuinely musical means. The outcome is a work with content and form, though the form is by no means schematic. The four movements of the symphony are closely connected. They constitute one big symphonic movement, through the different parts of which one recognizes such well-known features as exposition, development, adagio, scherzo and so on. Yet the symphony is far from being academic. It is a mature, inspired piece of work through which a powerful musical nature expresses itself with profound and genuine feeling. It is certainly a romantic work.

Mr. Oswald Kabasta, musical director of the Vienna Radio, to whom the symphony is dedicated, gave an excellent interpretation. It was, so far, his finest achievement as a conductor. During six rehearsals he gave the most careful preparation to the work. Six rehearsals for one concert is certainly a unique experience in Viennese musical life. It was possible only because the Rundfunk (Radio) financed the concert. The utilizing of its ample means for thorough preparations of musical performances is certainly one of the most important functions of the radio. Lack of funds is the usual obstacle in the activities of our concert life.

Among the numerous other concerts there was a memorable performance of Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, conducted by Fritz Busch, former general musical director of the Dresden Opera. The Agnus dei was particularly beautiful and has seldom been rendered with such penetrating effect. This was due to no small extent to the magnificent voices of the soloists—Enid Szantho, the Bayreuth Erda; Alexander Kipnis; Koloman v. Pataky, and Erika Rokyta. The performance was a great success for Busch as a conductor.

'Henry V,' Quasi-Traditionally

By PERCY ALLEN

London

SIR OSWALD STOLL has, it seems, made up his mind to determine whether there is a London demand for presentation of Shakespeare in the spectacular, quasi-traditional manner of the Beerbohm Tree régime; with realistic sets, superb costumes, grouped tableaux, resonant music, marches, choral singing by soldiers and as much declamation of blank verse as time and other exigencies may permit.

That the great provincial towns, with their limited opportunities for seeing Shakespeare, will welcome the dramatist in this form, the remarkable success achieved at the Manchester Hippodrome by the present production of "Henry V" has abundantly proved; but the relatively poor attendances at the Alhambra indicate, it would seem, that Shakespeare has, in the West End, hardly a sufficient winter following to justify the heavy cost of an entertainment such as this. Young playgoers, especially — certainly young professional actors—regard spectacular Shakesperean production as out-od-date; and are impatient of frequently dropped curtains, with the lowering of dramatic tension that inevitably results.

Mr. Stanley Bell's production, nevertheless, is fine of its kind, pleasing to the eye in a conventional way and in the main well spoken and well acted. Mr. Godfrey Tearle and Mlle. Yvonne Arnaud are perhaps both a little too mature to make quite ideal representatives of King Henry and Prince Katharine, whom one envisages as a young couple; but the French lady is a highly intelligent and accomplished actress, and Mr. Tearle a well graced, noble actor, well suited in voice and bearing to Shakespeare's romantic king.

Mr. Basil Gill did all that could be done with Exeter, and Mr. Hay Petrie spoke and strutted amusingly, in the bantam-cock rôle of that rigid disciplinarian, Fluellen; though he would have been more effective still with a louder Pistol to play to. Mr. Frankin Dyall, in the last-named part, was much too normal, and showed little of that fantastic-bombastical explosiveness indicated by tradition and the text—with the result that the leek-eating scene, in particular, went for almost nothing. Miss Cicely Jonas declaimed well her chorus lines; and it was no fault of hers that so elaborate and spectacular a production partially eclipsed her duties and made pointless almost her pleas to "work our thoughts" and to witness with the mind's eye an entertainment which in fact left but little to the imagination.

Mr. Norman O'Neill's incidental music and the choral singing by the soldiers were suitable and generally pleasing; granted that, to some tastes, there was, at times, too much of one or other, even in the entr'actes. This "Henry V" should certainly be seen, for its own beauty's sake, and as a corrective to ultra-modernistic tastes.

Alhambra Theater—"Henry V," by William Shakespeare. Produced by Stanley Bell, Jan. 27, 1934.

New Motion Pictures

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Æolian Pictures Corporation is releasing in the United States "Hell on Earth," a motion picture made in Europe that attains to a strong antiwar effect. It shows a German, a Frenchman, a Jew, a Negro and an Englishman thrown together in a dugout in No-Man's Land during a quiet period on the Western Front in the World War. They minister to one another, fraternize, and at the end are shown leaving the dugout after a bombardment, cutting through a barbed-wire entanglement and marching together into a future that the film makes no effort to indicate. It fulfills its object when it shows the five men becoming brothers in distress, and realizing that they all think the same thing though they speak different languages. Louis Douglas as the Negro, a cabaret entertainer, carries over his professional gayety into the underground party. As the Jew, who loses the power of speech, Vladimir Sokoloff registers brilliantly, recalling his performances in Reinhardt's company in New York in 1927. There is very little talk in the film, and the different nationals speak their own languages. As accent to the war scenes there are pictures of the home life of the relatives of the five men. The picture is directed by Victor Trivas, with a steady concern for visual expression, so that there is no need for any spoken comment in addition to the occasional laconic remark.

Miss Fay Wray and Mr. Nils Asther are called upon in Columbia's "Madame Spy" to watch each other in the secret service of two countries that are at war. To make it more stirring they are also husband and wife in the fable; she a Russian, he a German. Mr. Karl Freund directed this concoction with a clever pictorial touch and a light, firm feeling for suspense.

Clive of India Comes to the Stage

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

THE career of Robert Clive might have been designed with an eye to the theater—or the films. It is full of dramatic material. As a clerk in the East India Company at a salary of £5 a year, and with no prospects, he saw by chance a miniature portrait of a girl in England, to whom he immediately sent a proposal of marriage which she accepted. When she arrived in India two years later to marry the penniless clerk who had asked her out she found him transformed into the conqueror of half an empire.

Six years after that, Clive discovered himself with 3000 men facing an army of 60,000, with the fate of his country's eastern empire hanging upon his decision. He flew in the face of all his advisers, and, a soldier without a day's professional training in his life, won one of the most amazing victories in the annals of war. As if all this were not enough to make Clive an ideal hero of romantic melodrama, he commended himself to the tastes of Hollywood by actually being the first of the racketeers. As a small boy he levied apples from the shopkeepers of his native village with promises of protection to their windows.

* * *

The authors of "Clive of India" are naturally not so much interested in the little apples of Market Drayton, Shropshire, as in the larger fruits of Indian conquest. Their opening act vigorously and dramatically reveals the hot temper and ambition of Clive, as well as giving some authentic glimpses of his inborn talent. By the end of half an hour they have worked up the audience to a considerable pitch of excitement, which is lowered somewhat in the succeeding scene in England, but is more than recovered in the episode at Plassey, where Clive sealed his reputation.

Hereabouts they show themselves cunning apologists for their hero. A good counsel, it is said, invariably gives the opposition's strongest point a prominent position in his own speech. Undoubtedly the most unpleasant feature in Clive's career is his forging of the signature of Admiral Watson in order to deceive Mir Jaffar and Omichand after the Black Hole of Calcutta. It is an incident that gives pause even to Macaulay. But Messrs. Lipscomb and Minney, far from shirking it, actually use the forgery as a happy, last-moment inspiration of Clive's, and it brings down the curtain to the accompaniment of ringing applause as though an activity that might have put him in jail were one of the proudest achievements of his life.

* * *

But, though ethically indefensible, the drama of the scene is admirably managed, so that, in spite of knowing that one should condemn Clive on this count, one actually feels sympathetic. The final act brings Clive back to England and imminent disgrace. His enemies assailed him in Parliament, and at one time it seemed likely that his honor and his fortune would be both destroyed. This last act has moments as good as any that have preceded it, but it also contains a serious dramatic mistake. When Clive is waiting in his house in Queen Square for the messenger that is to bring him the momentous news of the Commons' decision on the vote of censure on his conduct, it is a legitimate enough theatrical trick to send the information by way of a prosy old gentleman who exasperatingly dwells on detail after detail without coming to the point, while Clive and his wife are almost beside themselves with anxiety and impatience. But it is not playing historically fair to make this tiresome old man the Earl of Chatham, who was an even bigger force than Clive himself. It will not make the slightest difference to my opinion if Messrs. Lipscomb and Minney show that this scene is historically correct, as it very well might be. The business of drama is with truth, not facts, and it is not true to suggest that Chatham was an old fogy, not even if on this occasion he really acted like one. This, of course, is a minor objection, and does not touch the play's central merits, which lie in its swift action, and in the characters of Lord and Lady Clive.

The interests of Lady Clive were subordinated to those of her husband, as was inevitable, but she is not in this play a subordinate character. Miss Gillian Lind finds strength of purpose in her part, and leaves no one in any doubt that Lady Clive was a woman who counted for a good deal. Mr. Leslie Banks as Clive has a rôle that suits him ideally. With his phenomenal energy and power of suggesting intense concentration of spirit, he gives the impression of a man who really had enough dammed-up resources to overwhelm a continent.

Wyndham's Theater—"Clive of India," by W. P. Lipscomb and R. J. Minney. Producer, Campbell Gullan. Presented Jan. 25, 1934.

Gladys Cooper in America

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

DOUBLE interest attaches to the presentation by Max Gordon at the Booth Theater, beginning Feb. 13, 1934, of Keith Winter's new play, "The Shining Hour"; for it introduces a strong drama by an author new to American playgoers, and brings for the first time to the United States an actress who has long been a London favorite, Miss Gladys Cooper. She has the part of Mariella Linden, recently arrived with her husband from South Africa to visit his sister and two brothers in their Yorkshire farm home in England. Mariella and one of the brothers, David, fall in love, and David's wife makes way with herself that they may be happy.

Mr. Winter would appear to have put two plays into one, gaining in the number of his violent scenes at the expense of a satisfying revelation of his characters. We are told that David's wife loves him so much that she cannot go on without him, but there isn't time, apparently, in this complicated plot to set forth with fullness the absorbing nature of a person who could feel so deeply. Similarly, too little is revealed about Mariella to offset the inappropriate impression that she is little more than a disturbing element intruding in a contented household. That Mariella never has loved her husband implies recesses of character interest that Mr. Winter can't take time to explore.

At the expense of rounded portraiture Mr. Winter put together a train of shocks in the form of theatrically powerful scenes. Miss Cooper as Mariella participates in nearly all of these, and exemplifies at every turn her expertness. Hers is a style of acting that is steadily under intellectual control, resulting in a characterization that is admirably at the service of the playwright's plot, and so is sufficient to the needs of this play. It is pleasant to notice that she does not allow affectations of colloquial speech—such as the mechanical overuse of the rising inflection at the end of sentences—to intrude where they would be negations of the emotional impulses behind such sentences. She is thinking within her part at all times, and behind the words spoken is ever a sense of the thoughts for which the words are but symbols. Her mental characterization of the part is further evident in her responses, which are ever based on listening, and in the way she relates herself steadily to the other players in the scene. To ask for more warmth is, perhaps, to ask for something not inherent in the part. Mr. Raymond Massey, who staged the play with a staccato and fortissimo drive, gives a stirring performance as David. In the last act he has an actor's field day with David's babbling grief over the passing of his wife and his smashing of crockery in his rage at the acidulous remarks of David's sister, Hannah. She is something of a pest with her asperities, even in a household much given to acrimonious backchat, yet Miss Marjorie Fielding somehow manages to warm the woman into life. Mr. Cyril Raymond as Mariella's husband appears to be baffled by an insepsitive part. Mr. Derek Williams labors with more success in the part of David's toad of a younger brother, who forces unwelcome attentions upon Mariella in a scene that might well make the spectator writhe under its tasteless impact, to say nothing of its lack of functional fitness. Miss Adrianne Allen was heartily applauded for her crisp performance of the part of David's wife.

Miss Cooper received an embarrassingly long ovation on the opening night. On every side at the conclusion of the performance could be heard comments upon the hard-hitting force of the play.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

That Thunder on the Southwest

REPEATED viewings of the Sol Lesser - Upton Sinclair - presented fragment of Sergei Eisenstein's "Thunder Over Mexico" bring the conviction that most of the thunder (if by that is meant the convulsive storm of the class struggle) is in the remainder of the 35 miles of film.

Interesting is the report that the entire product of Edouard Tisse's magic camera and Sergei Eisenstein's directorial genius is to be brought to the screen in the form of (comparatively) short travel subjects. (One such sector has already been privately shown at the Europa Theater in New York.)

More interesting would it have been to feel at once the vital impact of Eisenstein's own montage in the present picture. One is sure that the personal story of the betrothed peóns, Sebastian and Maria, representative as it may be of hacendado oppression, would have been subdued in favor of a message of more universal import.

At the vague and inconclusive close of the film one feels that a larger proportion of revolutionary scenes and scenes of modern progress could have made it an even greater cinematic document than "Ten Days That Shook the World." Had the entire material been poured into a mighty epic, divided into several feature-length parts—devoted to early Mexican history, oppression of the peóns, the revolutionary periods, and the last an apotheosis of progress under bettered social conditions (a prophetic vision of a Utopia still in the future) —it could have been played in a festival series, like the Wagnerian Tetralogy.

The picture as it now stands gives glimpses of its inherent greatness. In scenic dramatization, in pictorial composition, in observation of detail, the photography is truly matchless, identifying the background as a living factor in the action. The imagery with which Eisenstein impresses his ideas is indicated in his use of ancient sculpture to parallel racial types. One is grateful for the lighter scenes of play—Sebastian and Maria, with their companions, on their way to the hacienda to have the betrothal recognized, the dancing of the fiesta. These afford relief to the brutality of some of the sequences which by a shifting of emphasis, Eisenstein would probably have conveyed by suggestion rather than prolonged statement. An original touch is the exposition of a Spartan heroism in a figure not the hero. One wonders how far Eisenstein's intentions would have carried him in the cutting of this section of film.

Though Dr. Hugo Riensenfeld's musical score mostly misses the Mexican favor, it is an intensifying commentary—preferable to dialogue.

Ernest Bloch's "Sacred Service," on a Hebrew liturgical text, composed for baritone, chorus and orchestra, will be presented for the first time in America by the Schola Cantorum, Carnegie Hall, New York, evening of April 11, Mr. Hugh Ross conducting. The soloist will be Mr. Friedrich Schorr. Other works on the program are a motet by Perotinus (twelfth century), the cantata, "Erschallet, ihr Lieder," by Bach, and "Gesang der Parzen," by Brahms.

Lucrezia Bori and Rosa Ponselle, stars of the Metropolitan Opera Association, will sing at the 1934 May Festival — May 9-10-11-12 —Ann Arbor, Mich. Other artists in the festival roster are Jeanette Vreeland, Coe Glade, Paul Althouse, Arthur Hackett, Theodore Webb, Chase Baromeo, Gulia Bustabo, violinist, and Mischa Levitzki, pianist. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the University Choral Union and the Young People's Festival Chorus will participate. Choral works will include Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, Haydn's "Seasons" and the American première of Robert Heger's "Ein Friedenslied."

Works for small orchestra by Varèse, Ives, Salzedo, Ruggles, McPhee and Weiss will be presented at the Town Hall, New York, under the auspices of the Pan-American Association of Composers on the evening of April 15, Mr. Nicolas Slonimsky conducting. A second program of works by members of the association will be given at the Alvin Theater, New York, on the evening of April 22, with Miss Martha Graham, the dancer, assisting, and with Mr. Albert Stoessel directing the music.

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Progress in Education

All in the Home Study Mail

At Columbia Headquarters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

AT THE entrance of the building which houses the home study department of the university extension division of Columbia University lay eight huge sacks of mail. I realized with somewhat of a thrill that each letter in each bulging sack was a certificate of knowledge that would help someone to batter down the obstacles between him and advancement. For this is the beneficent implication of home study courses.

I was on my way to see Mr. Edward A. Richards, associate director of extension work, in charge of home study. These courses were set up in 1919 to overcome in the present the educational handicaps which the past decreed for the individuals now seeking assistance. The courses stand benignly at the up-grades and crossroads of business progress, offering to the ambitious traveler the gifts which his early years withheld, and guidance in making the sharp ascent or the oblique turn which leads toward the goal he desires.

Certain Rights

Mr. Richards sat at his desk companioned by the morning mail. I took a chair which established me on good terms with what was going on and eagerly asked questions.

"Are you planning," I inquired, "to give college credits for home study courses?"

"Columbia has not that intention," answered Mr. Richards, "though it is done by some universities. We do, however, allow those students who seem prepared to take right here the regents examinations, and they may also undertake the college board examinations. Moreover, we issue certificates for each correspondence course satisfactorily completed.

"The work, however, is directed in particular to adults, who are not looking toward college credits. Some of them are parents seeking fuller companionship with their children—children who are the recipients of advantages which did not fall to the lot of mother and father. Others are business people who plan to enter into civic or club work and feel the need of preparation. But the majority are men and women who have reached a major or minor crisis and find themselves suddenly blocked in their careers by the lack of some educational prerequisite to advancement. Our median age is 33. But let us look over the morning mail, for the letters are peep-holes into those conditions which are our spheres of influence."

To Help Her Qualify

The first letter opened was from an executive who had arrived at a position of responsibility but could go no farther without completing the high school study which she had been obliged to abandon in her teens. She wished to do this work now by correspondence so as to qualify for a position of greater significance in her field. "And, of course," commented Mr. Richards, "this is just what we can enable her to do."

The second letter was from a man who wanted to complete his lapsed school work in order to be eligible for the College of Insurance Underwriters' degree. He explained that at 17 he had become responsible for the partial support of seven people and had necessarily left school to get a job. He had chosen the insurance business and done well in it so that after discharging the original obligation he had married and assumed the care of a family of his own. Now at 40 years of age he felt an ambition to climb higher. "It will probably involve," said Mr. Richards, "three years of work with us, considering how little time the man must have."

The third letter was from a man who had inherited a commercial fishery and knew nothing about piscatology or business. Mr. Richards wrinkled his brow and admitted that this was difficult. Nowhere in the prospectus does the word fish or fishery occur. But there are courses in zoölogy, economic geography, business administration, business mathematics, and marketing. In this far-flung net of knowledge fish must be caught up somewhere!

All these letters fulfilled the requirement made that candidates at the time of application shall give explicit information regarding their education, experience, objectives and needs. "In this way," explained Mr. Richards, "we are able to select our students intelligently and advise them helpfully, thus guarding as far as we can in advance against eventual failures. Moreover, we have a three-lesson probation period, and if a student shows during that time that he has no grasp on the initial work, we refund his money and discontinue him. Our stated requirement for admission is high school or its equivalent. That "equivalent" opens a good many doors, as of course it should do, for both practical experience and intensive reading may be excellent substitutes for academic work."

"Are all the applicants," I asked, "filled with earnestness and zeal? Or do humorous situations sometimes break in on the serious atmosphere?"

"Occasionally," admitted Mr. Richards, "our knob is turned by a refreshingly frivolous person. One such candidate was a lady who wished to learn Arabic. Now we do give a course in elementary Arabic, but this charming visitor did not appear to be the kind of person who would need it, so I inquired her purpose. 'It is because I love Arabian horses so much,' she confessed rhapsodically. 'But madam,' I reminded her, 'Arabian horses speak and understand very little Arabic.' This argument impressed her and she decided not to involve herself in the complicated verbal forms of this ancient tongue."

Where the Faculty Comes In

"The purely academic courses," Mr Richards informed me, "are prepared by the faculty members of Columbia University. A few technical subjects however, are in the charge of experts in the business world. This refers for instance, to actuarial mathematics, foremanship, and interior decoration."

Two hundred and eight courses are offered, classified under such heads as agriculture, business, economics, engineering, creative writing, literature, fine arts, government, history, library service, mathematics, modern languages, music, philosophy, religion, science, sociology and semitics.

The lessons include assignments which the student mails in for correction. Emphasis is placed on the importance of a cordial relation between teacher and pupil and the habit of asking questions when any point is in doubt. "An intelligent question," says the prospectus, "is often as good an indication of a student's progress as an intelligent answer to a question."

"Correspondence teaching," affirmed Mr. Richards, "is a special pedagogical problem. The method must be adjusted to adults who work in an office all day and who have been for many years unaccustomed to close study. On the other hand, the home study student is always an eager one with a full consciousness of the value to him of what he accomplishes. It is the most engrossing type of teaching which I know because its social implications are so definite."

H. J. K.

The Parent

Smiles Found Always at Par

British Columbia

Dear Friends:

I have often thought how true it is that parents and teachers have it within their power to render the day happy for the children intrusted to their care by starting the day with a smile. Also they can do much to maintain that same joyful condition by continuing to smile whenever it will help to allay the doubts and fears that so often beset young children.

The sensitive child looks into his mother's face first thing in the morning to see what kind of a day is in store for him and on arriving at school glances anxiously into his teacher's face to see whether she is gong to be cross or good-tempered.

Realizing this, I am learning to smile a little more than I have ever done before in managing a large class of small children.

On one occasion a dispute between two children had been settled and settled fairly. One of them continued to pout although the other had apologized. The lesson was stopped for a few moments and the children were asked to forget their little grievances and to smile and be happy in order that the lessons might go on. At this point a curly-headed, brown-eyed boy with the ingeniousness of an 8-year-old said, "Please, teacher, the days that you smile the most I get all my sums right."

This utterance from a small boy was one of the best lessons I ever learned in how to procure the good results that one is always looking for. It also implied that some days I did not smile enough, which was a rebuke, for did it not indicate that at such times I was allowing my own personal feelings, doubts, fears and unhappiness to be communicated to my class?

From this incident I have learned that the days I smile the most I leave the classroom less tired physically and mentally.

One forbidding look and the confidence of a child is lost. One smile and his love is won. (Miss) J. T.

* * *

Flowers Displace Bombs

California

Dear Parents:

May I share with you a happy experience? A little five-year-old Billy, whom his mother often leaves with me while she does welfare work, was spending the afternoon with me. A neighbor brought her little John also, and asked if I would take care of him until his sister came home from school.

I keep on hand a big box into which I place spools and odds and ends of things about the house which Billy might enjoy. Among these things are many nice little blocks of various sizes and shapes, which I got from the discard at the planing mill. Billy will build castles and railroads and aeroplanes with these things for hours at a time.

This particular afternoon I got the box out for the two boys. With a little hammer and some brads they made aeroplanes. John loaded some blocks on top of his plane and announced that his was a bombing plane. I said that bombs were not nice, that they were intended to kill, and I knew he did not want to kill. At first he argued that it was only "play bombs" but I insisted that it was not good even to play bombs and asked if it would not be nicer if he had flowers to strew from his plane. This appealed to them both, and they dropped flowers in the path of the President, for their mothers and some for June brides, until the floors of two rooms were quite littered with these make-believe flowers.

After an hour they began to show lack of interest, and I set the big box in the middle of the floor for them to play that it was the ocean and they could strew flowers on the ocean.

Piece by piece the things were gathered up and, after short rides on their planes, they were dropped in the ocean until the floors were entirely cleared of the scattered articles which were safely stowed in the box ready to be put away.

Thus the killing thought was replaced with one of loveliness.

(Mrs.) O. K. J.

* * *

You Can Always Give Yourself

Because through a mistake the last half of this letter was left off last week, it is given here in full.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friends:

My interest in children is, at 83, as great as ever, and so I like to read the Parents' Column, and am contributing my bit.

We had but a small income, and so my children had to help their parents when old enough.

I taught them at home until number four was 6 years old.

I believe the children in such a family are better off helping their mother and learning from her, than many children in wealthy families.

Our income was never more than $800, and there was always rent to pay.

In bringing up six children there was need to use to the best advantage not only money but time and strength also. Initiative was encouraged, and ingenuity exercised.

A program on the kitchen wall did good service. There were seven columns, headed, Monday, Tuesday, etc., and initials in each showed which children should clear the table and attend to the dishes after each meal. Mother took her turn. The schedules for different days varied. Every week or two I devised a new program. The plan put an end to, "It's your turn, I did it last time." The children looked at the program, accepted it and went to work.

The girls learned among other things to sew and to iron, the eldest boy to use tools. He did odd jobs about the house, and made plain desks for our home school from packing boxes, a good snow plow, a flat-boat, a sled, and chessmen, with which we played. Half an empty spool, black or white, formed the base of each pawn. A tight fitting peg was inserted and whittled into shape. The other pieces were made similarly. Black walnut served for the dark men.

Do not regret it if you cannot give your children many toys or other things not actually necessary. There is pleasure in inventiveness and in making things do. Then the children will take better care of what they have, and value gifts more if they do not have too many.

Instead of too many things give them as much of yourself as you can. Time may take away other things: nothing can rob them of what has become a veritable part of their inner selves.

(Mrs.) G. W. P.

By William Thompson—The Christian Science Monitor

Grammar School Dramatic Society, Santaren, Portugal

For Centuries the Portuguese Did Not Look Up Music, Dramatics and Art as Intended or as Possible for the Common People. They Believed Such Studies to Belong Only to Talented Persons and to the Church. The Peasants Indeed Had Little Use for Education of Any Sort. Now Grammar Schools, High Schools and Universities Are Being Opened.

Colleges and Their Architects

A United Move Toward Wiser Building

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE colleges of the United States may properly offer thanks to the Association of American Colleges for its book entitled "Architectural Planning of the American College." For has there not been what might almost be called an emergency in college architecture? Building style has in fact brought many poorly designed campuses into disrepute. The public has become more and more concerned, as it does when tens of millions of dollars are spent for an object which looms conspicuously along its highways.

We have a right to expect that our halls of learning shall set an example in what is truly fine in architecture. This, however, is a modern concept. Hundreds of smaller and poorer colleges when established many years ago thought little about their architectural setting. Usually they felt fortunate to get housed at all. The result is that to many of us "centers of culture" are associated with obsolete buildings of bleak academic plainness.

On the other hand, some of the more well-to-do colleges have within the last decade had to accept buildings, put up at fabulous cost yet so incongruous to others on the campus or so alien to the purposes and ideals for which they were avowedly erected as to invoke disparaging comment from those who pass them by—to say nothing of the thousands of students who cannot escape the daily aspect of their surroundings.

There has, then, been an actual need for developing a fine art in college architecture. This need called first for a clearing house of information on the subject, and second for unifying and developing a constantly growing file of material, so that college administrators might be less in the dark when planning a building and have fewer regrets when it is completed. This is the responsibility accepted by the Association of American Colleges. This association now has a well-established commission on college architecture and college instruction in fine arts. Many colleges have already been able to work out their building plans with a confidence they have never before felt, due to help received from the commission. The book is an important part of the commission's program.

Expert Advice Available

From now on the smaller colleges with limited means may turn freely to the commission for expert advice. They can be assured that this advice will be disinterested; that they have in their hands the widest possible range of information on the subject of construction economy; and that they will be able to keep the cost factors under their own control. And the executives of the larger and better-fixed colleges and universities may look to the commission for authority and cooperation in developing campuses that are both uniform and beautiful in character—a little freer, may we hope, from the selfish plans of some donors.

Jens Fredrick Larson and Archie MacInnes Palmer, authors of "Architectural Planning of the American College," did not have to invent material for their book, for in the United States there are to be found beautiful campuses, which contribute outwardly, as they ought, an inspiration to the search for knowledge. These score or more colleges have attained an individual character of architecture, either in their whole building group or at least in some single structure. So it was possible to get together a timely collection of pictures, plans and discussions. While the result is a convenient reference work for the busy executives, it makes a fascinating volume for the layman, in its well presented text and illustrations.

"Pity the Poor Professor"

We roam in sheer admiration among such styles of building as the domestic or residential architecture of Colby in the East and of Scripps in the West, the Colonial architecture of the proposed development plans for Marietta and the early American classical architecture of the development plans for Wabash, both in the Middle West. We rejoice that the book scarcely mentions those overmasculine or those overformal types of college building which denote the barracks, the monastery, or the monumental edifice.

Though colleges are only just beginning to be concerned in the proper housing of their faculties, while often expending hundreds of thousands upon student living quarters, it is gratifying to find the commission giving its support to the idea in eight all-too-brief pages at the end of the book. The colleges which have undertaken adequate faculty housing can be counted on one hand. For the most part those which are interested in some sort of faculty accommodation are still largely concerned only with the renting of dormitory rooms or houses which have incidentally come into college ownership. There are a few, however, which have marked out a "faculty village" in their development plans. When this takes place the houses have an important place to fill in the general architectural character of the campus. Also, when such a plan is carried out, certain educational benefits immediately accrue: better instructors are secured; faculty morale is improved; social life on the campus is enriched, and improved contacts are brought about with students.

The book deals primarily with the liberal arts college, but its guiding principles are quickly applicable to all types of educational institutions. It does not go into the intricate details of the professional architect, but it is an able introduction to the general problems involved. McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, is the publisher. The book sells for $2.

A. W. B.

Town Planning Enters High Schools

Because the editors of the Progress in Education Page believe that the following statement, sent to the school superintendents of Norfolk County, Massachusetts, by Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, an active leader in civic and public affairs, will interest educators and citizens of all countries, it is printed verbatim.

"YOU will recall the success achieved by the 'Game Plan' which was worked out by pupils in the high schools of Norfolk County in 1932 in connection with the George Washington Bi-Centennial. It opened up the whole field of town planning. We believe that town planning has earned for itself a place in our schools. We feel that the new generation should be trained to understand and appreciate the planning needs of the communities in which we live. Teachers of community civics are in a position to give this training.

"Our next step has the approval of Dr. Payson Smith, our State Commissioner of Education, and it has been enthusiastically indorsed by such noted authorities on town and city planning as Sir Raymond Unwin and Dr. Thomas Adams, England's leading city planners, and, equally well-known in America, William Stanley Parker, president, Boston Society of Architects, and Dean William Emerson, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

* * *

"We are asking you to make town planning a part of your community civics course for 1934-35. There is no textbook available. No course of study in town planning has been prepared for your guidance. It is a new adventure. You are to have a part in the creation of a course of study in town planning. We suggest that you make plans of your own for your own classes; watch the experiment, discard what does not work, retain the best features. By the end of the school year 1934-35, you should have a satisfactory and practical course of study in town planning.

"The trustees of the Moses Kimball Fund for the Promotion of Good Citizenship have so much faith in this idea that they have decided to contribute $1000 in awards to its furtherance. This will be divided into five awards of $200 each, which will be given to the five teachers who submit the best courses of study based on actual classroom experience with town planning.

* * *

"If this plan has your approval I should be gratified if you would be so kind as to submit it to the consideration of your teacher of civics.

"I hope to invite the teachers interested in this work to a conference in May next to meet some well-known city planners who are ready to coöperate with us, and to discuss the details of the basis on which the awards are to be made to the successful teachers.

"We hope to hold a summer school in town planning for teachers.

"I need hardly say how fortunate we are to have the active coöperation of Dean Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology architectural department. The teachers of Norfolk County are entitled to consider this coöperation as practical appreciation of the work done by their pupils in 1932, a great compliment to themselves and their pupils.

Anna C. Bird."

[Provided enough interest is shown in this statement, an article will be prepared describing the "Game Plan" mentioned above, and setting forth some of the more important ideas back of the project.—Ed.]

Trust Your Child

Fibs Will Vanish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

CELIA was an only child, and very imaginative. Her behavior had been quite normal until at the age of six, she was sent to live for a few months with a cousin who had rather elaborate ideas about the up-bringing of children, but who somehow lacked the gift of establishing sympathy with her small charge. Celia developed a distressing tendency to tell fibs. Scoldings and punishments were of no avail. The fibs continued.

"Cousin Helen never believes me anyway!" said Celia to another cousin, who was trying to probe the mystery.

"But why did you tell three of us three different stories about your walk yesterday?"

Celia was frankly rather puzzled herself, and wrinkled her brows.

"Well, you see, I was trying to please all of you. I knew Cousin Helen wanted us to go to the Park, so I said we'd been there, and . . ."

"There!" cried Cousin Helen exasperated. "How can you expect me to believe you when you do things like that?"

The scoldings and the fibs continued. Then Cousin Helen tried another line. Drawing Celia to her one day, she said to her gently: "You know Cousin Helen loves you, don't you? Why do you vex her so?"

Celia said, years afterwards, that this was one of the biggest surprises of her life. The idea that Cousin Helen loved her had never for a moment struck her. Now who was to blame for that? In any case, Celia promised to do her best, and she really was beginning to improve when the time came for her to go back to her mother.

"I am afraid you are going to have an anxious time with Celia," warned Cousin Helen privately. "You simply cannot believe what the child says. I have been dreadfully worried about it. What are you going to do?"

Celia's mother was silent. It is no use denying that she was upset to hear of this new fault gaining ground in her absence. She had never found Celia untruthful herself.

"Well, what are you going to do?" demanded Cousin Helen.

"I don't think," said Celia's mother slowly, "that I shall do anything at all."

"But . . .!"

"I have always trusted Celia, and I hope—I believe—that she will come to me of her own accord and tell me all about it."

Cousin Helen was skeptical, but it all turned out as Celia's mother said. Finding that everything she said was taken as a matter of course and quite simply believed, Celia found the game of story-telling—for that is what it really was to her imagination—begin to pall. Her mother showed, without any fuss, that she had complete confidence in her and Celia set about to earn that confidence. But there was something pricking somewhere, and her mother saw that she was not quite happy. Then one day it all came out in a burst, Celia's own confession of her sad departure from the strict and narrow way.

Imagine Celia's astonishment, when she peeped through her fingers expecting to see a horror-stricken parent, to find her mother's face quite radiant!

"I've known about it all along, Celia. But I trusted you to tell me about it in your own good time, and you see that I was right!"

Fibs were forgotten after that. The truth was more exciting.

At Women Teachers' Meeting

Equality the Chief Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackpool, England

THE married woman's right to earn, equal pay for men and women, motherhood and war, and the headships of coeducational schools were among the subjects discussed at the annual conference of the National Union of Women Teachers.

In her opening address, the president, Miss C. Fisher, of Swansea, said the modern girl accepted without question her political equality. The teachers were proud of her self-reliance, independence of thought and courageous attitude toward life.

Defending Men, Too

In pressing the claim for equal pay for men and women teachers, the union had always maintained that it was defending the economic position of men as well as of women. For when women did men's work for less pay than men received, employers dismissed men and employed women.

Bound up with the question of equal pay was the right of the married woman to earn. This right, said Miss Fisher, was the key factor in the fight for women's economic freedom. The attack was so insidious that the attackers posed as defenders. "Woman's place is in the home," was the cry of such people, regardless of the fact that large numbers of women were compelled to work in order to provide for themselves and their dependents.

It was not to provide soldiers for future wars that mothers brought up children. "Our hope," declared Miss Fisher, "is centered in a motherhood trained to be articulate in the cause of peace, which will refuse to accept passively the gospel of the inevitability of war."

Inexpensive by Comparison

Dealing with the question of the school-leaving age Miss Fisher stated that there were roughly 100,000 children between the ages of 14 and 18, registered as unemployed. These children left school eager for work, but found a world which had little to offer them.

"The cheapest solution," declared Miss Fisher, "is to raise the school-leaving age. Money will be needed, but a Government that can afford to remit taxation on beer to the extent of £14,000,000 cannot say honestly that it cannot afford money to spend on the training of its children."

The right of married women to earn was unanimously asserted by the conference in a resolution which proved to be the focal point of the whole of the proceedings. The resolution called upon the Government, municipal authorities, and private employers to abolish all regulations which debar a woman from employment solely on account of marriage.

Miss F. M. Burls, a past president, who moved the resolution, said that women teachers had proved their efficiency and passed the same examinations as men. It was hypocrisy to talk of the sanctity of marriage if wives and mothers of the future generation were denied what was granted automatically to the fathers. Married life should be a technique of living and not a form of livelihood. Miss D. A. Griffin, vice-president, pointed out that if opponents of the resolution were logical they would dismiss married actresses, film stars, and charwomen.

For the Best Regardless

A motion was carried demanding that the headships of mixed (boys and girls) schools should be open to men and women alike, and that the best candidates should be appointed irrespective of sex. Miss A. A. Kenyon (Oldham) said that in London there were 108 mixed schools under headmistresses with 86 men acting as assistant teachers, yet there was never any disharmony or dissatisfaction. Teachers were only too glad to work under a good head regardless of sex. The conference noted with disfavor the disparity between the number of men and women heads of senior mixed schools.

A national scale of salaries embodying equal pay for men and women teachers was demanded. Miss Griffin, the mover, argued that men and women had to pass the same examinations. Directors and inspectors of education had testified to the excellent work done by women. The foundational work of the infant schools was done entirely by women. "We give due warning," said Miss D. A. Griffin, "that our equal pay demand has never been and never will be stopped. The sooner they grant it the sooner we will be able to give our energies to those constructive ideals for which the world is waiting."

The conference approved resolutions demanding the admission of women into the diplomatic service, the featuring of natural science in girls' senior schools, the provision of more women police with status, powers and emoluments equal to those of men, and the attachment of women attendants for children in all schools.

A Change of Containers

One mother found that such a simple subterfuge as a change of containers made a rebellious little child drink its required amount of milk. She did not even go and purchase new containers, but utilized those already in the home. Sometimes baby was allowed to drink his milk from a big glass just like Daddy's. This was a great moment indeed! Sometimes he was privileged to drink it from a pretty cup like the one mother used at luncheon time. Even the measuring cup was pressed into service, but the point was gained. Baby gladly drank his required amount of milk without being forced to do so.

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His Education
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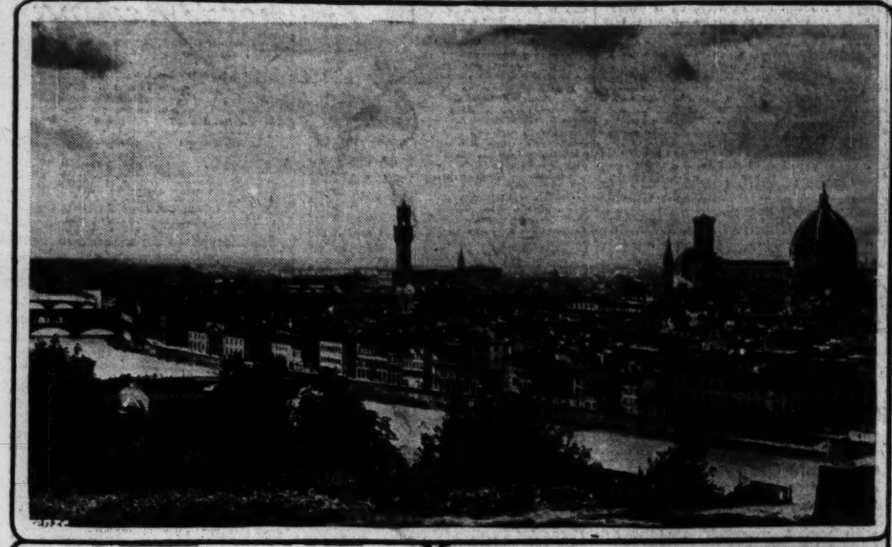
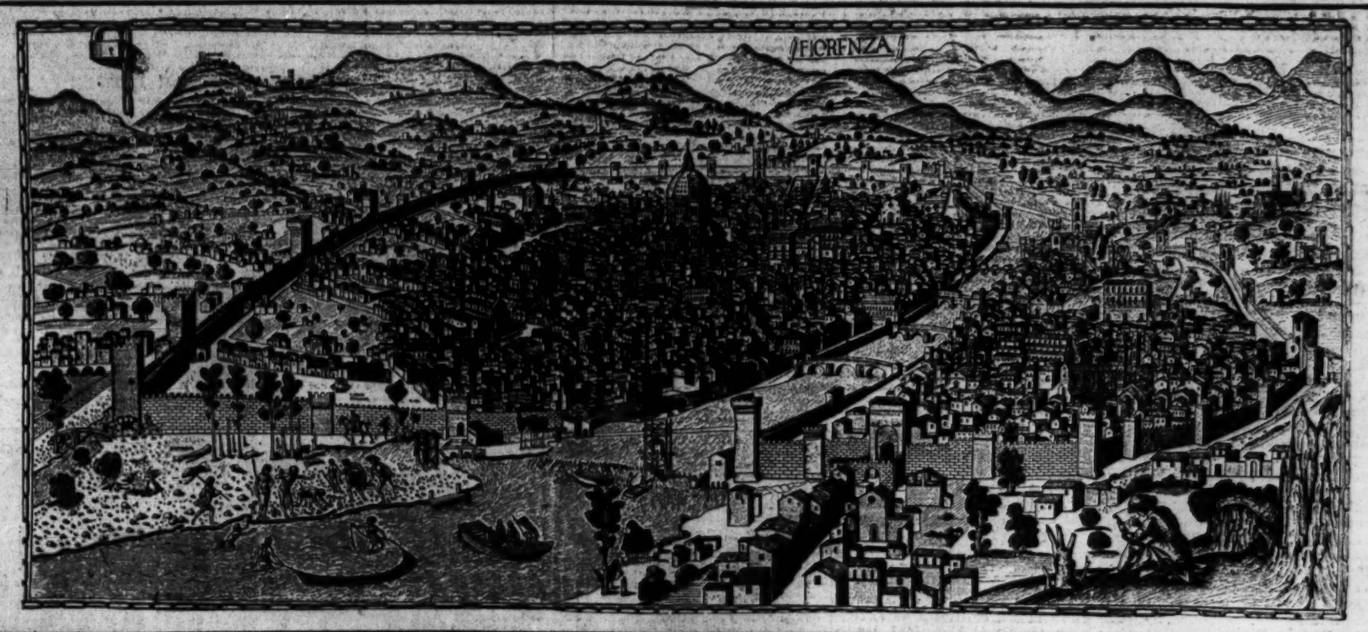
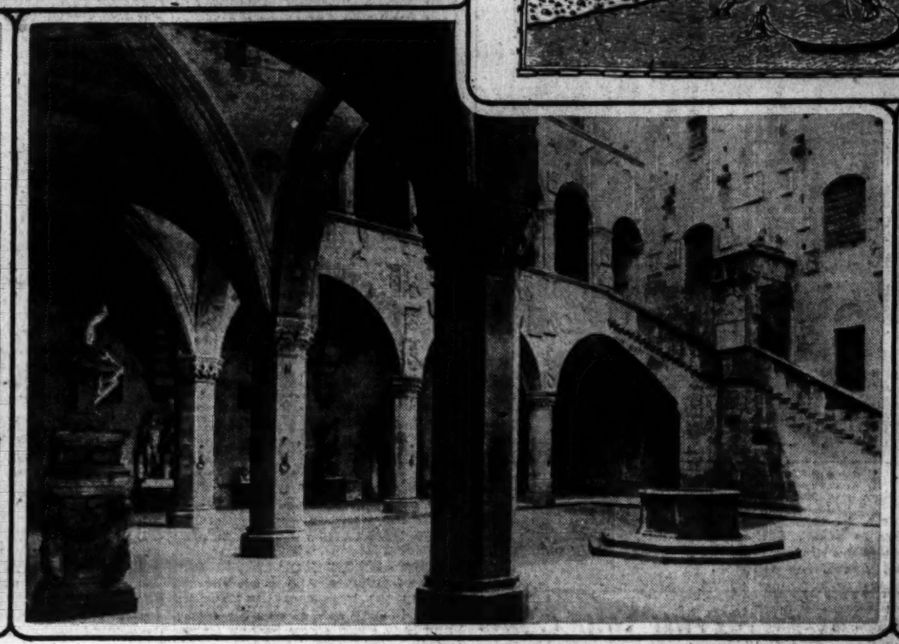
Interior Decoration and Antiques







THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Upper Left—Courtesy Boston Public Library.

The present appearance of Florence and the city of 450 years ago are contrasted in the two upper views here. The woodcut reproduced was made in 1486, and the only print known to exist is in the Berlin Museum.

At the left, below, is shown a typical thirteenth-century building of Florence, the Bargello, formerly residence and offices of officials corresponding to present-day police. Next comes the courtyard of the Bargello, the statuary suggesting its present use as a museum.

At the right, below, the Palazzo Vecchio, with its imposing tower, is seen through a vista formed by the two wings of the Uffizzi Galleries, once administrative offices of the Republic of Florence, now archives and art galleries.

Touring for the Arts' Sake

Italy's Chief Source of Medieval Culture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Florence

OME weeks ago, in writing of Vienna after visiting that city and Prague, I dwelt on the contrasting aspects of the two cities. Now that Florence has followed Venice in this circuit of mine, there has come another and sharp contrast—this time between two cities in the same country—that is poignant in so many ways as to be almost beyond belief.

Here a massive wall once surrounded the whole area, some of the gates and towers still standing, although built more than 400 years.

Venice has for her defense shallow water instead of lofty stone. No boats could get within striking reach of the city without pilots who knew well the winding waterways of the great lagoon.

Motorcars rush shrieking through narrow, busy ways of Florence and the ears long for a second of silence.

In Venice the only street sounds were from human footfalls on stone walks and the subdued calls of vendors.

Five or six bridges cross the brown, rapid waters of the Arno here. Many more than a hundred span the clear, still canals of Venice.

The old gray houses and palaces of the Florentines seem like small fortresses, their forbidding sides having few and narrow windows that open on public ways. Venetians lived in large houses of Oriental airiness and color, with fronts nearly filled by windows, balconies and their columns.

Looking Back 450 Years

Much of present-day Florence is the same as it was in the late 1400's, and to realize this the visitor needs only to look at the engraving of the period that is reproduced on this page. Although it has trolley cars now, and electric lights and all the comforts of a modern city, still one never feels that all these have become a part of the place. They are merely appendages of which the mediæval capital seems unconscious or indifferent.

Almost anywhere you go, within the space of the old bounds, you are surrounded by reminders, if not by the actual structures, of several centuries ago. Perhaps some are not very old. But they do seem so, for the masonry is the same.

There may be modern buildings in Florence, other than homes in the newer sections, but the only one noticed is the happily inconspicuously situated public library. Even this is late in style only by comparison, for it is a medley of classic renaissance and baroque. The railway station is in the slow process of rebuilding, the slower, it is said, because the citizens strongly resent the Government's purpose to follow a contemporary style in its design.

As They Worked In Cellini's Days

Then, the glimpses of activity within some buildings may find craftsmen working much as they did when Benvenuto Cellini walked these streets. Furniture makers are using the same sorts of saws and chisels; iron workers the same hammers and swages and anvils; shoemakers the same low benches, thread and wax and leather. As in those early years, women working in cold rooms swing around them by its chains a brazier of glowing charcoal, lacking other source of warmth.

Almost instantly on arrival in Florence the visitor seems surrounded by an innumerable company whose memories command homage. Artist, sculptor, architect, poet, ecclesiastic and reformer, astronomer, statesman—all these men of glowing name dwelt and labored here before the New World was known to exist. Of many, their very handiwork waits for us wherever we go, on the street, to a distant hilltop or within church or monastery. Still others of them left nothing to see or touch but records of thoughts that have endured and spread over all the world for perhaps even greater reverence and gratitude.

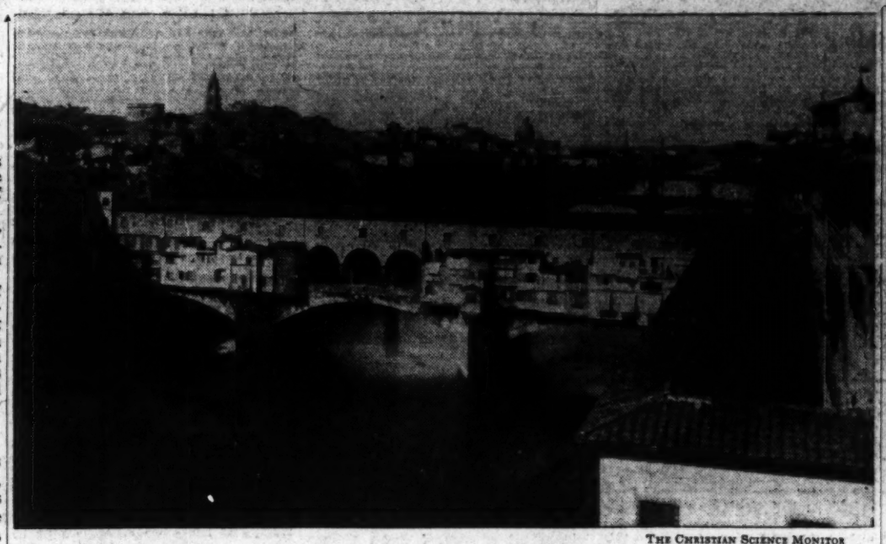
It is not easy to say which of its phases stir most deeply, as acquaintance leads us to perceive the attractions of Florence. One of these is its mere superficial appearance, casually noted;—the frequent and unexpected glimpses of picturesque old buildings as one goes about; the delights of the stately bulk of some church; the satisfying proportions of a palace, with its bold and simple tower; the details of surprising carvings that we almost elbow from the sidewalks. Everywhere these things grasp our eager attention; we believe they would even without the knowledge it was 400 to 600 years ago that men placed them where they are.

The setting and surroundings of Florence are quite another and a growing delight. Most of the city is on level ground, but on the Arno's other side hills rise steeply. Over their slopes sweep dusty, soft-green olive groves, set with an occasional villa. Here and there cypresses thrust their deep-green columns high above the groves and the tall shafts of the umbrella pine serenely carry aloft their wide hemispheres of foliage. Here in truth is the reality we have thought to be an unapproachable romance, as these heights and slopes, groves and villas, columns and lifted domes of verdure, surround us from whatever hill we look. Beyond are still other hills that show no details. A few miles away are stretches of mountains, now but partly blue, for snow will stay for a while on their upper levels.

Everyone who visits this place quickly becomes conscious of the names, if not familiar with the careers, of many Florentines whose thoughts and deeds have illuminated so richly the pages of medieval history. The character of great personages is still splendidly living in what they painted and built, sculptured and wrote and preached. It permeates their old dwelling place to give some who linger here their deepest gratification. Giotto, Fra Angelico, Mantegna; Ghiberti, della Robbia, Donatello, Brunelleschi; Dante, Savonarola, Galileo, Machiavelli—these names are but a few from the long array of Florentines who together made their city the transcendent leader in the arts four to six centuries ago.

Paintings, sculptures, churches abound here, the products of residents or natives' skill. They are evidence of lavish patronage of the arts and proof of the supreme talent and lofty vision of the artists. Many hundreds of canvases are hung in two great galleries, proclaiming the Medici's zeal for the arts and pointing to their long-lived wealth and power. Still more appealing are those remaining in the places they were designed for, in church or monastery or palace. The frescoes of Giotto in Santa Croce and of Fra Angelico in San Marco seem immeasurably more significant just where each was done than in any possible gallery position. So we should much prefer to see the latter's Coronation of the Virgin in the little old church at Fiesole, a five-mile trolley ride from the city center. As seen today it seems impossible that this small hilltop, 700 feet above Florence, should have been the site of a town that was for long its powerful enemy. Now it appears to be a resort, or suburb of the once parvenu neighbor, which began as an offshoot of Fiesole in Etruscan times, 200 years B. C. Ruins of ancient Roman occupation are there—and of still earlier peoples—and the cathedral, built 900 years ago, antedates anything I know of in Florence.

Perhaps there had come a little mind weariness from the days of intent sight-seeing, for all these things stirred me but little on this sunny, quiet afternoon. It was enough to stroll indifferently up the hill from the trolley terminus, lean on the wall at the road's end and let the southward stretching landscape, below and near by or afar, speak as it would. Then came lunch for five on a tea-room balcony with the sun on the olive groves, cypresses, pines and scattered villas that covered the slopes above and below. Afterward, more sauntering, as the sun was soon to disappear and the haze dulled even near-by scenes. Almost as quickly as a stage curtain drops, the haze became a purple light, flooding all the world below and about us, so strange and breathlessly beautiful. Perhaps it lasted for minutes, but it seemed only seconds; then faded and passed suddenly as it came.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of the six bridges crossing the Arno is the renowned Ponte Vecchio, with its shops on the road level and, above, the covered footway leading from the galleries of Pitti Palace to those of the Uffizzi

Boston Notes

WROUGHT-IRON work of the fifteenth to the eighteenth centuries, of both Spanish and Italian origin, continues to be shown at the galleries of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street, through Feb. 21. In the variety of objects which local friends of the organization have loaned, are many choice and some very rare pieces.

Perhaps there are not more than 100 articles, but the selection is such that the group well represents the high degree of skill and the elaborations of pattern that characterized iron forging in these Latin countries. It is remarkable that some of the most intricate work was done on kitchen utensils, such as the forks and ladles here, and on the single or multiple hooks on which these things were hung.

Wherever there could be any possible use of iron, Spaniards in particular made it as decorative as their ingenuity could devise. So nails for doors were given heads an inch across; locks were chased and engraved; well hoists and grills were embellished with flowers. Thus two to five centuries ago did iron workers delight in their craft and homes abound in lasting objects of artistic attraction.

* * *

Although there are fashions in decorations that endure but a few years and others that continue for a generation or two, there seems to have been no lapse during centuries in the appreciation of Chinese arts. Inevitably, commercialism has tended to degrade the fine old native products and much that is seen in shops nowadays lacks the fine quality one likes to associate with past centuries in China.

Rarely does one find, at prices that seem within one's means, things genuinely old that would fit acceptably in the modest home, where these delightful and exotic objects would often be greatly desired. Only a few days ago a considerable number in that category were noticed at the Old China Shop, 280 Boylston Street, carvings in wood and some eighteenth century porcelains being especially attractive. A few prints and paintings on silk offer another type of this country's work and copies in pottery and other materials extend the varieties still further.

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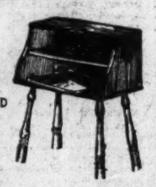
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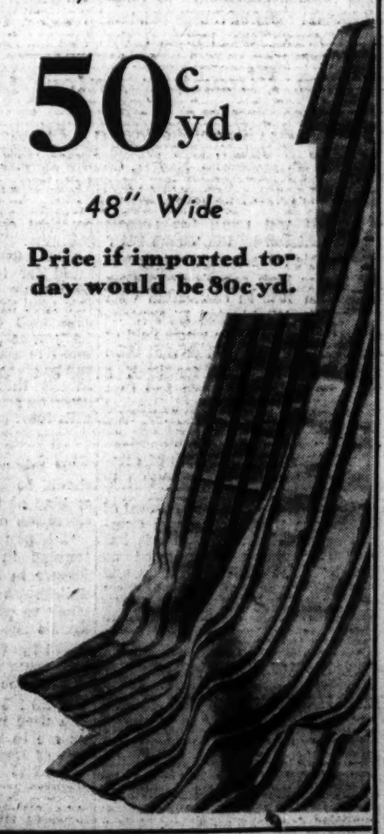
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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

WHEN somebody asks me what I like best about Nicholas's Notebooks, I try to evade being pinned down to the reply concrete. But, if I am pressed to answer, on Monday I am liable to say their unexpectedness, on Tuesday their unfinishedness, on Wednesday their reminder quality. Whereupon my interlocutor gives me up as a person not knowing my own mind and goes away. And yet I am in reality giving merely three successive aspects of the single impression. For, when I open a Notebook, my mood is curious. I have come to expect Nicholas's highly individual reaction to experience, and it is this quality of unexpectedness that often invites me to turn his pages. But his entries are never encyclopedic. For him they were memoranda. For me they are starting-places for further thought. I find this unfinishedness as inviting as a strain of music which, while pleasing in itself, calls up far more than it says. Sometimes I have difficulty in telling what is unfinished. For example, I came across this quatrain yesterday, jotted down beside some notes on the Baron Lahontan—to mention the unexpected! Is it a poem? Is it a note for a poem?

"Each snowflake is a secret,
A cryptogram of white;
Captured by the enemy,
It melts safe out of sight."

There is a vista stored in those lines; but did Nicholas intend to draw attention to the details of the distance, or did he consider that he had said enough for one snowflake? This incompleteness stimulates one's own musing. He reminds; you finish the story. And since this goes on, on every page, it explains, I think, why I turn to the Notebooks between important occasions.

Perhaps when I shall have to stop correcting my portrait of Nicholas, one factor of interest will have been taken away. But now, no sooner am I grown accustomed to him as a loiterer, a born idler, then I find him energetically planning to map Evergreen in a quixotic fashion. In one Notebook I am led to conclude that his interests are local and contemporary, and then I unearth a complete correspondence with the Archivist of Canada in regard to the Sieur des Monts. Again I am convinced that Nicholas Pumble is the confirmed hermit, only to discover him entertaining a state senator!

⁂

This discovery fluttered from between the leaves of one of the winter Notebooks in the shape of a clipping from the local weekly, "The Evergreen Recorder." It said:

"Nicholas Pumble gave his Christmas Week party on Wednesday last, with Aunt Hannah Herron officiating as grandly as ever in the kitchen. A more sumptuous repast has rarely been spread in Evergreen. The old homestead was tastefully decorated with a wealth of holly and balsam fir. A pleasant feature of the occasion was noted in the presence of Mr. David Esdale of New York and Philadelphia. Young Mr. Esdale made himself popular at once by his witty sallies and elegant manners. The other guests about Nicholas's hospitable board were Senator and Mrs. Abel Durritt, Timothy and Grace Sidwell and young Tim, Thomas and Evina Grauen, with Ruth and Tom, Harvey and Bessie Scratcher, Hiram Higman, Bert and Marian Sorley and Bert Junior, Jerry Cole, Sadie Herron, George Early, Nina Prosper, not forgetting the Recorder and his faithful. We thank you, Nicholas, for an enjoyable and enjoyed occasion."

I lost no time in turning to the date of Nicholas's party, hoping, I must confess, for some of the host's revelatory comments on his guests. But alas, the party did not weigh perceptibly enough on his mind to leave a trace on the journal. Nor did Hannah keep a journal!

⁂

"Dec. 28th. Skied with David to the West Sentry which David had never climbed in winter. The boy, who had never been on skis until yesterday, was almost as proficient as this old stager. Given an athlete, one needs only to add an impulse, I suppose, to have a new trick performed well. Concentration is the handle into which fits any tool. Or is pride the helper here? The only trouble with pride in skiing is that technique becomes an end in itself. David is too sensible to be long diverted from the ski's larger uses; but, when Senator Durritt gave his house party last winter, the company of men and women spent their hours outdoors in practicing turns, stops, kicks and stemming, and their time was at an end before they could put their accomplishments to use. They went back to the city without a single experience of the majesty of the woods.

"Skiing with me is, I confess, a means to an end rather than a new system of acrobatics. I wish to be able to go, without heat or hurry, and also without damage to the forest, wherever interest invites or beauty hides, though it be to climb Skyface itself, which I have done in March when the snow was sapling-deep. For pleasure, one must have ease, and ease implies a certain amount of experience distilled into skill. But the law of diminishing returns holds in skiing practice as in anything else; one must be clear about one's objective.

"For me the glory of skiing is to float or fly in places otherwise inaccessible in winter, with my attention on the charm of the landscape or the vivacity of my companions. But most of the ski enthusiasts I have met are of another mode. Your truly inflamed skier allows but one aim—perfection. He imports methods of turning to the right from Norway and methods of turning to the left from Sweden and a few finishing touches from Switzerland or Thibet. He carries a can of wax for this temperature and a can for that, with a range of mixtures for temperatures in between. He packs sealskin slips for certain degrees of acclivity, in particular knapsacks, and a change of skis or sticks or footwear will enable him to journey five-sevenths of a kilometer faster than ever before, if the snow is just at an exact state of lubricity or whatnot. Thus accoutred, with zeal in his eye and a stop-watch in his pocket, he whizzes through the most entrancing beauty, tense, happy and a record-breaker. He passes the gates of heaven at twenty miles an hour, his thoughts on that far celestial land where everybody will realize that he employs the best methods. He is an evangelist, come to bring the glad tidings of the proper ski-boot; and Calvin himself never preached so utter a damnation as that lying in wait for the fellow who does not use the right, the only, harness. I am not sure that anybody is really saved until he can perform the Telemarken with the outside knee one way or another—I've forgotten which. Unfortunately these experts contradict my favorite French proverb, for with them to know all is to pardon nothing.

⁂

"Dec. 29th. The weather tested David's philosophy today. Asking for a blizzard, he was given a silver thaw, one of nature's most exquisite phenomena, to be sure, yet a disappointment to the undergraduate desirous of being snowed in. It rained quietly through the night with the temperature well below freezing, with the result that we found ourselves on awaking in an ice-bound world. The weight was not so excessive as to deform the trees; and, when the sun came out in midmorning, the splendor was almost too great to be borne. David and I walked down the lane and into the woods, marveling. He said little, and after dinner handed me this sonnet, boyish, and, as sonnets are supposed to go, curious enough; but still I am delighted that this morning set him to vibrating so happily.

"Is this still earth, or have we strolled too far
And wade in moonlight fallen like a snow?
If these are trees, whoever saw trees grow
With silver boughs? On which exotic star
Do bushes bud in flame? What birds would nest
In such bright candelabra? Would they learn
That fire that tinkles is too gay to burn,
And by an answering rapture be possessed?
If it should be our world, then Ariel
Has charmed it into crystal, and decreed
Sky mixed with earth, until no man can tell
What part is heaven and what but last year's weed.
I think I saw his wing-flash! Nay, 'tis gone
Beyond that hemlock with the diamonds strewn."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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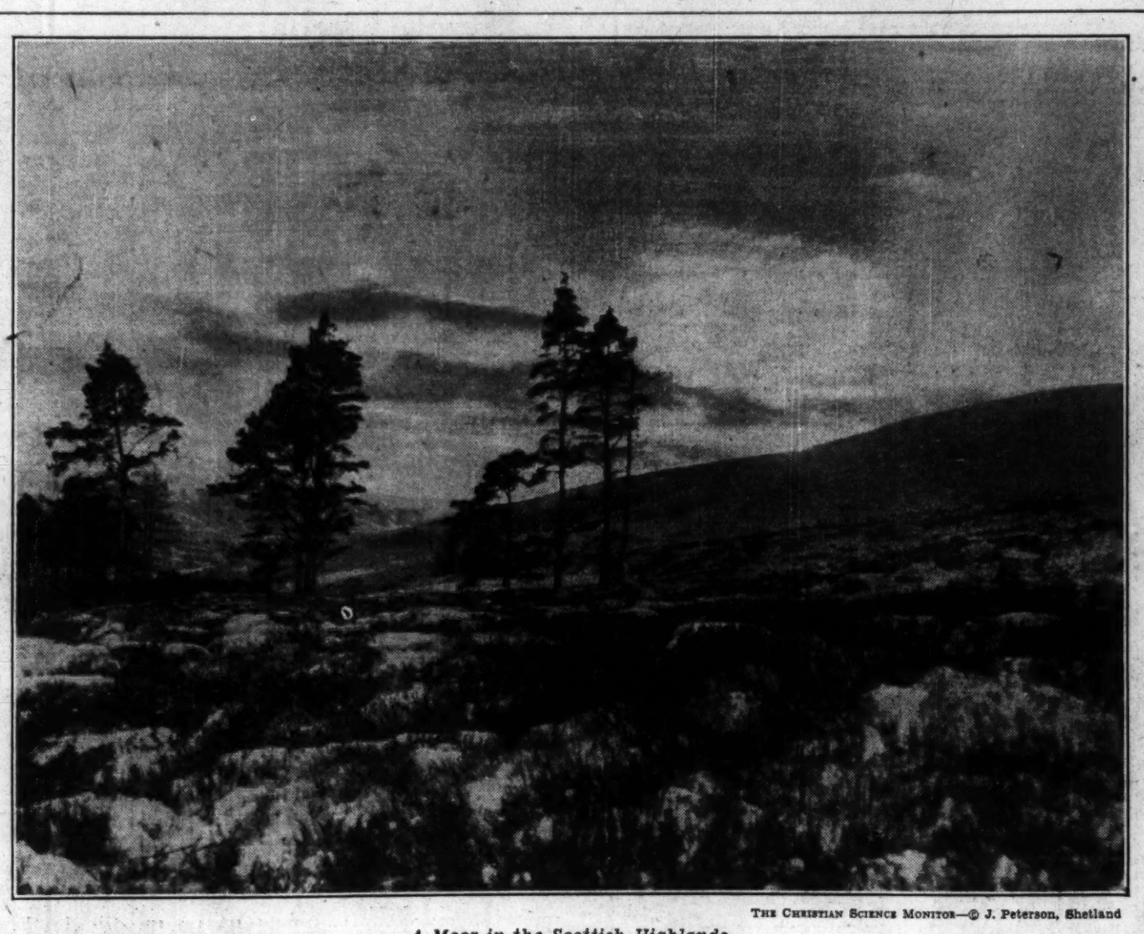

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© J. Peterson, Shetland

A Moor in the Scottish Highlands

The Soil of Literary Blossoms

Until we know about the author we cannot really judge of his work. Some elements in it, even though it is a masterpiece, may seem to us false or crude or biased, but an understanding of the author's life may show us that he could not have looked at the world of which he treats from any other angle. . . .

There is another reason as well that redeems from the charge of idle inquisitiveness our desire to know all we can about the private lives of certain individuals. A man may have been eminent in action or distinguished in the arts, but it is not to enhance our appreciation of his achievements that we study his private life. We do not, for instance, read the most entrancing biography in the world in order to enlarge our appreciation of *Rasselas*; in fact, the more we enjoy Boswell's *Life* the more we regret that so entrancing a companion as Johnson ever spent in writing the precious hours he might have devoted to conversation. We want to know more and yet more about the man and his ways. . . .

In the case of the Brontës our interest in their private lives is justified by both these reasons: they were in themselves of most strange and unusual individuality, and two of them, Charlotte and Emily, produced books that profoundly stir our interest and our imagination: it is no desire to pry into private life that makes us want to see these books in the round. A noble flower of literature sprang from a soil which we should have thought was of so arid a nature that the budding and blossoming of such, miraculous in itself by reason of its power or its beauty, is doubly miraculous, by reason of the very unlikelihood, on a priori grounds, of its having blossomed there at all. And when we find that, in the living-room of a grim and meagre parsonage, girt about by moors and graveyard and charged with an atmosphere of hatred and heroism, of thwarted ambitions and acclaimed achievement, there worked two sisters who, vastly differing in talent and temperament, have for ever enriched English literature, the one by a romance of supreme genius and by a few lyrics whose authentic magic ranks them with *Kubla Khan* and Keats's *Ode to a Nightingale*, the other by two novels which, easily outlasting ephemeral foibles, will always hold their places among classical masterpieces, it is inevitable that we should want to learn all we can not only about the books themselves, but about the strange solitary girls who wrote them. Anything in their lives that throws real light on their books, anything in their books which can be shown to throw real light on their lives, is our legitimate concern. —E. F. BENSON, in the Introduction to "Charlotte Brontë." (London and New York: Longmans Green.)

A Sicilian Knitting School

Within one of the dark doorways along the Corso is a typically Taorminian institution, a knitting school where little tots sit demurely knitting, crocheting or embroidering with faces as expressionless as the visages of so many trained kittens. The "lady principal" comes forward graciously to welcome visitors in her tiny domain, and readily grants permission to make photographs. But the room is lighted only from the front door, and the little heads and bodies are so difficult to keep in repose for even a few seconds that photography is speedily abandoned for an inspection of the work of the pupils, babies of from three upward, except that occasionally an older girl takes a "post graduate" course in fine embroidering. They click away industriously as their visitors pass along the line, and some do not even glance up, so thoroughly have they been drilled by the schoolmistress. Each juvenile knitter uses two long needles and wears a belt with a little leather plastron, in which the butt-end of the stationary needle rests, to protect the thinly clad little body from the prick of the sharp steel instrument.

When we visited the school, I asked the teacher how much she charged for tuition.

"Ten cents a month each," was her grave reply. "It is much for some to pay."

"Does that pay you?"

She waved her hand at the circle of twenty-five pupils. "It does!" . . .

Though the little ones, like normal children anywhere in the world, are gifted with a sweet tooth, their desire for "dolci" is very, very seldom gratified. So when you loiter about the door of the little school, be sure to have a bag of sweet cakes with you—the bakers along the Corso all sell them. The "lady principal" will gladly permit you to distribute the glistening, white-iced treasures, and you will be amply repaid in watching the pupils—the daintiness with which they accept and hold the proffered delicacies, the timid "Grax' Signora! Grax'!" of each, the perfect restraint of eager eyes and mouths.—From "Vistas in Sicily," by ARTHUR STANLEY RICCS. (New York: McBride.)

IN THE Book of Job, it is written: "For the ear trieth words as the mouth tasteth meat." When the sound of the word moor falls on the ear, there rises in thought a vague picture of lonely spaces and eerie winds, of brooding stillness, of somber things—of the waste places of the earth. And a moor in winter! Do not the words suggest to us the ultimate of landscape melancholy? But second thoughts will warn us that the ear is not always a reliable interpreter. Who that has viewed or traversed a moor, particularly a moor in the Scottish Highlands, even on the dredarest of winter days, will deny that it is teeming with interest and beauty—at least to the seeing eye and the hearing ear? One may take the bold sweep, the larger view, and mark the concord of straight line and curve, the blending of light and shade, the balance of height and depth, the harmony of coloring even in its grayest tones. And listening with ear attuned to choiring nature, we feel with the poet that:

". . . as the mind is pitched, the ear is pleased
With melting airs, or martial, brisk or grave:"

Or we may look beneath the surface and discover a hidden world; a world of little things upon whose activities depend so much the beauty and continuity of the larger presentation.

A view, typical of much of the Highlands, is here shown. Moor, mountain and tree form a terrestrial trinity which is companioned overhead by that of cloud, sky and light: the snow drapery of the heather scrub voices the message of winter from the realm of the air to the domain beneath. A few fir trees, ragged and gaunt against the sky, show how fiercely the boreal wind comes sweeping down the hillside, while the lowering bank of cloud ahead threatens yet more storm. But above the mountain top, shining through the cloud cap, glows a light that is benign. Its radiance sends forth a promise, the promise of sunshine and warmth. Then will the moor stir from underneath, a wave of green will break and spread; verdure will bloom, where now bare heather shows, in flaming purple flower beloved of wandering bees. The lark will soar from its lowly nest to trill its matin song; the grouse will feed their timid young in the shelter and seclusion of the bush; the merry rabbits will lop and leap among their winding tracks. And down the gullies from the hills, into the hollows and through the dikes will ripple a thousand streams, each in its humble way as animated and full as an Amazon or a Nile. For to the moor the light has come, and warmth, making of it a fertile garden and a pleasant home.

Wohnstätten der Wahrheit

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINEN der vielen trostreichen und beruhigenden Aussprüche des Meisters finden wir im Evangelium des Johannes: „In meines Vaters Hause sind viele Wohnungen. Wenn's nicht so wäre, so wollte ich zu euch sagen: Ich gehe hin, euch die Stätte zu bereiten. Und wenn ich hingehe, euch die Stätte zu bereiten, so will ich wiederkommen und euch zu mir nehmen, auf daß ihr seid, wo ich bin". Diese Stelle ist häufig so ausgelegt worden, daß der Glaube enstand, sie beziehe sich auf ein vermutlich weit entferntes Reich der Seligkeit, in das Jesus durch die Pforte des Todes am Kreuz einzugehen hoffte. Die „vielen Wohnungen" wurden daher als eine nach dem Tode zu erwartende Belohnung, also von keinem praktischen Wert in einer im rauhen Lebenskampf ringenden Welt angesehen.

Wenn es auch zutrifft, daß Christus Jesus oft Gleichnisse und Bilder anwandte, um große Wahrheiten verständlich zu machen, kann man aus seinem Leben und Wirken doch wohl kaum schließen, daß die soeben angeführte Stelle bloß eine dichterische Beschreibung von künftigem Gutem sei. Jesus redete und handelte in Übereinstimmung mit der Tatsache des gegenwärtigen Guten. Durch seine Heilungswerke, die den Leidenden sofort Erleichterung brachten, lehrte er, daß das Gute hier und jetzt zur Verfügung steht. Hätten die Menschen Jesu Lehre als praktisch und nicht bloß als theoretisch angesehen, so hätten sie in seinen Worten einen liebevollen Hinweis auf die große Wahrheit erkannt, daß das harmonische Sein zur Ermutigung und Erhaltung der Menschen immer gegenwärtig und verfügbar ist.

Viele Jahrhunderte lang verdunkelten Materialität und Dogma diese Wahrheit, bis göttliche Erleuchtung den Nebel durchdrang und Mary Baker Eddy sie durch ihre Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft einer leidenden Menschheit wieder gab. Durch ernstes Forschen in ihrem Buche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" in Verbindung mit der Bibel kann der Sucher nach der Wahrheit einen Lichtblick von der gegenwärtigen Zugänglichkeit der „vielen Wohnungen" erlangen und sein Verständnis einsichtsvoll auf die ihn im menschlichen Leben bedrängenden Alltagsprobleme anwenden. In ihrer Auslegung des 23. Psalms (S. 578) gibt Mrs. Eddy dem letzten Satz die Fassung: „Und werde bleiben im Hause des Herrn [dem Bewußtsein der Liebe] immerdar". Was könnte genauer zum Ausdruck bringen, was unsere wahre Wohnstätte ist, als Bewußtsein? Man kann von einer Ortschaft zur andern gehen oder in verschiedenen materiellen Gebäuden wohnen; aber man bleibt unaufhörlich im Bereich seines eigenen Denkens.

Wonach sich die Menschen wirklich sehnen, ist das Wissen, wie sie ihr Bewußtsein und damit ihr Leben mit den „vielen Wohnungen" der Geistigkeit unter einen Begriff bringen können. Die Christliche Wissenschaft veranschaulicht es, indem sie erklärt, daß Gott oder das Gemüt immer gegenwärtig ist, und daß der wahre Mensch oder unser wahres geistiges Selbst der Erklärung der Bibel gemäß das Bild oder die Widerspiegelung dieses Gemüts ist. Demnach ist das göttliche Bewußtsein das einzige Bewußtsein des wirklichen Menschen. Die Wohnstätten der Wahrheit sind daher nicht weit entfernt; sie sind hier und jetzt gegenwärtig. Da sie im Bewußtsein sind, ist der einzige Zugang dazu die offene Tür rechten Denkens. Jeder Mensch muß sie also im Heiligtum seines eigenen wahren Seins selber entdecken. Solange man darauf besteht, daß falsche materielle Erscheinungen wahr seien, kann man nicht die Freude und den Frieden geistiger Begriffe erleben. Lernt man aber stufenweise in dem Bewußtsein, dem inneren Erkennen, geistiger Tatsächen weilen, so können einen materielle Annahmen nicht quälen, weil man sich unmöglich gleichzeitig in zwei verschiedenen Bewußtseinszuständen befinden kann.

Die von Jesus erwähnten „vielen Wohnungen" dürften uns wohl an die Arche erinnern, in die auf Gottes Gebot Noah mit seiner Familie ging. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 581) ist „Arche" u. a. erklärt als „Geborgenheit; die Idee oder Widerspiegelung der Wahrheit, die erwiesenermaßen so unsterblich ist wie ihr Prinzip; das Verständnis vom Geist, das die Annahme von Materie zerstört". Durch Gehorsam gegen Gottes Gebot blieb Noah und seine Familie vor der verheerenden Flut bewahrt. „Der Kasten fuhr auf dem Gewässer".

Der wahre Mensch weilt immerdar im göttlichen Gemüt, in das irriges sterbliches Denken nicht gelangen kann. Da Jesus verstand, daß der Mensch ist, weil Gott ist, weilte er bewußt in den geistigen Gedankenwohnungen des wahren Seins und lehrte andere, es auch zu tun. Begegnete er scheinbaren Bekundungen von Haß, Unvollkommenheit, Zwecklosigkeit, Unehrlichkeit, kriechender Feigheit, Häßlichkeit oder Habgier, so suchte er Schutz in den herrlichen Wohnstätten der Liebe, der Seele, des Geistes, des Prinzips, des Gemüts, der Wahrheit, des Lebens. Dies erquickte und erhielt ihn nicht nur, sondern befähigte ihn auch, alle zu heilen, die bei ihm Hilfe suchten.

Die Menschen stehen heute vor keiner neuen Aufgabe, sondern vor der uralten Frage, wie man Betragen und Erfahrung durch wahres Denken auslegen kann. Durch die Offenbarung, daß des wahren Menschen Bewußtsein einheitlich und einmütig ist, weil es die Widerspiegelung des unendlichen göttlichen Bewußtseins ist, hat die Christliche Wissenschaft die Tür zum geistigen Verständnis, wo das wahre Selbst als „der Tempel des lebendigen Gottes" erkannt wird, weit aufgetan.

Die ewige Wahrheit ladet die Müden und Verzagten liebevoll ein, in ihre friedlichen Wohnungen—in die Arche der Geborgenheit—zu kommen, d.h. die materiellen Träume gegen die geistige Wirklichkeit einzutauschen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 316): „Da der wirkliche Mensch durch die Wissenschaft mit seinem Schöpfer verknüpft ist, brauchen sich die Sterblichen nur von der Sünde abzuwenden und die sterbliche Selbstheit aus den Augen zu verlieren, um Christus, den wirklichen Menschen und seine Beziehung zu Gott, zu finden und die göttliche Sohnschaft zu erkennen". So kann also, wenn die vernichtende Flut des Bösen überhand nehmen will, jeder, der das Verlangen hat, in den sicheren und immer gegenwärtigen Hafen geistigen Denkens und Wissens gelangen und in dem unangreifbaren Reich der Liebe und des Lebens Schutz und Frieden finden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mansions of Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the many comforting and reassuring sayings of the Master is recorded in John's Gospel: "In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. . . . And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." Frequently this passage has been interpreted as referring to a supposedly far-off realm of bliss, which Jesus expected to enter through the portal of death on the cross. Thus the "many mansions" have been regarded as a post-mortem reward for goodness, and therefore of no practical value amid the buffetings of a rough-and-tumble world.

While it is true that Christ Jesus often employed parable and metaphor to drive home great truths, a study of his life and work will hardly substantiate the view that his words in the passage just quoted were merely a poetic figure to describe future good. Jesus spoke and acted in terms of present good. Through his works of healing, bringing immediate relief to the sufferer, he taught that good is available here and now. Had humanity accepted Jesus' teaching as practical, rather than theoretical, it would have recognized in the Master's words a loving reminder of the great truth of harmonious being as ever present and available to comfort and sustain mankind.

For many centuries materiality and dogma obscured this truth, until divine inspiration penetrated the mist, and through Mary Baker Eddy's discovery of Christian Science restored it to suffering humanity. By earnest study of her book "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" in connection with the Bible, the seeker for Truth may glimpse the present availability of the "many mansions," and intelligently apply his understanding to the daily problems which beset human experience. In Mrs. Eddy's rendering of the twenty-third Psalm (p. 578), the final clause reads thus: "I will dwell in the house [the consciousness] of [LOVE] for ever." What can present a more exact meaning of our true abode than consciousness? One may go from one community to another or dwell in different material structures, but he continuously abides in the atmosphere of his own thought.

How to identify individual consciousness, and thus experience, with the "many mansions" of spirituality is the knowledge for which mankind really longs. Christian Science makes the way plain by explaining that God, or Mind, is ever present, and the true man, our own true spiritual selfhood, is, as the Bible declares, the image or reflection of this Mind. It logically follows that the divine consciousness is the real man's only consciousness. The mansions of Truth are not, therefore, far removed; they exist here and now. Being mental, their only portal is the open door of right thinking. Each individual must, therefore, discover them for himself within the sacred sanctuary of his own true being. As long as one insists that spurious material phenomena are true, he cannot enter into the joy and peace of spiritual concepts. But if one learns by degrees to abide in the consciousness or mental awareness of spiritual facts, he cannot be tormented by material beliefs, because it is impossible to be in two different mental states at the same time.

The "many mansions" mentioned by Jesus may remind us of the ark which God commanded Noah and his family to enter. In Science and Health (p. 581) "ark" is defined, in part, as "safety; the idea, or reflection, of Truth, proved to be as immortal as its Principle; the understanding of Spirit, destroying belief in matter." Through obedience to God's direction Noah and his family were preserved from the devastating flood. "The ark went upon the face of the waters."

The true man forever abides in divine Mind, where erroneous mortal thought cannot enter. Understanding that man is because God is, Jesus consciously dwelt in the spiritually mental mansions of true being, and taught others to do so. When confronted by the seeming manifestations of hate, imperfection, purposelessness, dishonesty, cringing cowardice, ugliness, or greed, he sought protection in the beautiful mansions of Love, Soul, Spirit, Principle, Mind, Truth, Life. This not only comforted and sustained him, but enabled him to heal all who sought his help.

Humanity's problem of today is not new. It is the age-old question of how to define conduct and experience in terms of true thinking. By revealing the true man's consciousness as unified and harmonious, because it is the reflection of the infinite divine consciousness, Christian Science has swung wide the door to spiritual understanding, wherein true selfhood is recognized as "the temple of the living God."

Eternal Truth lovingly invites the weary and discouraged to enter its peaceful mansions—the ark of safety—by exchanging material dreams for spiritual reality. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 316), "The real man being linked by Science to his Maker, mortals need only turn from sin and lose sight of mortal selfhood to find Christ, the real man and his relation to God, and to recognize the divine sonship." Thus when the destructive floods of evil would overwhelm, whosoever will may enter the safe and ever present haven of spiritual thinking and knowing, and find protection and peace in the unassailable realm of Love and Life.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

The Old Road

The new road is a high road
Thrust straight across the hills,
With sweeping, wide-arched bridges,
And long firm leveled fills—
A blade of flashing whiteness,
It cuts through woods of beech,
And on through blue-grass pastures.
Then, far as eye can reach,
Across the green of wheat fields,
It takes its clean, swift way—
To skim it is sheer gladness—
It calls and who can stay—
It dares the eager hearted
To worlds yet to be won;
Compellingly, it beckons
Straight, straight out to the sun!
The old road is a low road,
Along the river's bed,
A winding thread of gravel,
Gold brown, and yellow red.
Great sycamores and willows
Half shade its narrow track;
Beyond lie valley corn lands,
Green pierced and velvet black.
There, on hot August evenings,
When silver vapors rise,
They're hung with flitting lanterns
Of fairy fireflies,
That shine against the elm trees
Down by the covered bridge,
And glimmer in the red buds
That top the hills' first ridge.
And violets, in April,
Long-stemmed and rank and sweet,
Make magic purple carpets
To tangle gypsy feet—
A lovely, lazy old road—
A road for loitering—
A charmed, alluring old road,
Snow-hushed, or bright with spring—
Some days I choose the new road—
Some days I choose the old.
Where river trees lay patterns
Of lapis on sand gold—

ETHEL ARNOLD TILDEN.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Trading Quiet And Prices At Close Steady

Stock Market Moderately Irregular But Tone Continues Good

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The strength of steel issues gave the stock market a rather bright appearance today notwithstanding a few moderately soft spots in the list.

The oils and various specialties were in demand. Although trading was relatively quiet, the closing tone was steady to firm.

Equities received little assistance from grains, most of which were a bit lower. Foreign exchanges also furnished no particular stimulus, although sterling got up a cent or more in terms of the dollar. Cotton was hesitant despite news of the President's approval of the Bankhead restriction bill. Silver continued to advance, the bar metal reaching another new high since 1930 at 46¼ cents an ounce. Bonds held their own.

Stocks churned about somewhat irregularly in the first hour, but brokers reported that the weight of buying orders under the market aided in the absorption of profit-taking.

While a corrective reaction was expected by some analysts, sentiment, as a whole, still was at an optimistic level.

Steels In Demand

New highs for the last two years or longer were reached by such steel issues as Crucible, Vanadium, Gulf States and Republic. Gains here ranged from 1 to more than 2 points.

Standard Oil of New Jersey, up about a point, and Allied Chemical, up 2, also made new peaks since 1931. Lesser gainers included Standard Oil of California, Socony Vacuum, Bethlehem Steel, United States Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Goodrich, Goodyear, Howe Sound, American Smelting, Pennsylvania, New York Central and Freeport Texas. Armour preferred gained a point, and Fairbanks-Morse was up 2.

The metals failed to follow through in the face of rumors that an early announcement on silver might be expected from Washington. The new Scrugham silver-buying bill also failed to create any enthusiasm in the metallic section. United States Smelting and International Silver each dropped about a point. American Alcohol lost 2, as the Senate inquiry continued to attract attention to this issue. United Aircraft also sagged a point. American Telephone, Consolidated Gas, du Pont and similar leaders did virtually nothing.

Bond Market Steady

Demand for listed bonds was less active today, and while the market's general tone was steady there were indications of realizing in some of the secondary categories.

With respect to price swings the market was devoid of features. A few favored issues, under consistent accumulations during the greater part of the week, managed to push into new high territory by a margin of small fractions. A little improvement marked the values of such companies as American Smelting & Refining, American Telephone, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Great Northern, Pacific Gas & Electric, Postal Telegraph and Bethlehem Steel.

Traders appeared willing to take profits in the loans of Alleghany Corporation, American & Foreign Power, Milwaukee, Chile Copper, Columbia Gas & Electric, Detroit Edison, Goodyear Rubber, International Telephone, Nickel Plate, St. Louis-San Francisco and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, most of which dipped fractionally.

The U. S. Government list continued to show familiar placidity under small transfers. Prices were mixed within a small spread with some Treasurys and Libertys 1-32d to 4-32d higher and others unchanged to 3-32s lower.

There were few important price changes in the foreign division and trading was light. Some of the German issues continued heavy, but most other leading groups were firm. Brazil 6½s improved about a point.

Chicago Grain Prices Are Generally Lower

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (AP)—Downturns of grain prices early today followed reports of rain in dry districts of wheat territory southwest. Fears of hostile legislation aimed at commodity and security exchanges were also a bearish factor.

Opening at ⅛-½ cent lower, May 90¾-½, wheat afterward underwent an additional setback. Corn started unchanged to ⅛ off, and subsequently declined all around.

Opening prices were:

Wheat—May 90⅜-½; July 89-89⅛; Sept. 90. Corn—May 51⅝; July 53½; Sept. 55½. Oats—May 36⅞-37; July 36⅛-¼.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

Stocks

	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Feb. 17	103.1	53.2	83.9	92.0
Previous day	102.5	53.2	84.1	91.8
Week ago	98.9	51.1	82.3	88.5
Month ago	95.5	48.1	75.6	84.7
Year ago	47.2	27.1	77.7	49.4
3 years ago	130.7	104.0	180.8	135.4
7 years ago	108.8	112.5	102.3	106.9
High (1934)	105.0	54.3	90.3	93.8
Low (1934)	89.1	41.8	64.3	77.5
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	23.5	61.1	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0

(1926 average equals 100.)

Bonds

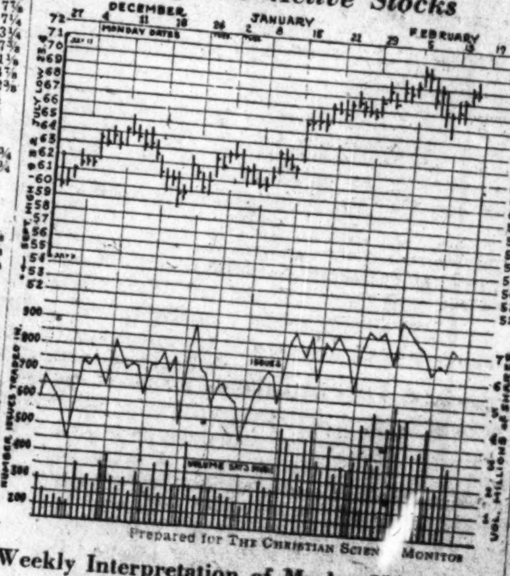
	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Feb. 17	*80.3	*87.3	87.3	84.9
Previous day	80.2	87.2	87.3	84.9
Week ago	79.2	84.5	85.9	83.2
Month ago	76.1	79.8	81.4	79.1
Year ago	62.0	62.3	80.6	68.2
2 years ago	68.3	74.7	83.0	75.4
3 years ago	89.8	104.1	99.9	97.9
High (1934)	80.3	87.3	87.3	84.9
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.17	Last Feb.16
100	89	7	Abraham & S pf	30	101	101	101	100
11⅞	6⅞	..	Adams Express	900	11¼	10⅞	11	11
29⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	1900	29¼	28¾	29	29⅜
11	7¾	..	Addressograph	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
7⅝	5¼	..	Advance Rumely	300	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
9⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
106¼	95½	3¶	Air Reduction	200	103½	103	103½	103⅜
3¼	1⅞	..	Airway Elec App	600	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
23⅞	20¾	.60	Alaska-Juneau	9500	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	22½
5¼	3⅛	..	Alleghany Corp	1000	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4⅞
14⅝	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	13¼	12	13¼	13
12½	5¼	..	Alleghany pf xw	400	12	12	12	10⅝
13½	5⅝	..	Allegh pf ww XL	100	12	12	12	11¾
25	21¼	..	Alleghany Steel	100	23	23	23	..
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	2600	160¾	157½	160	158
23⅝	16½	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	21¾	21½	21½	21¾
20⅛	12⅝	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	17	17	17	17¼
50⅞	41⅛	2	Amerada	1800	50⅛	50	50	49⅝
36	34⅞	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1500	34½	34	34½	34¼
23	14¼	..	Am Bank Note	200	21¾	20½	21¾	21
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	11¾
64	46½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	59	59	59	60
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36½
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	1900	107⅞	105¾	107	106¼
33⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	32	31⅜	32	32
56¼	38⅛	..	Am Car & F pf	100	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜
50⅛	46⅛	2¶	Am Chicle	200	51⅛	51	51⅛	50½
30½	25	4	Am Coal	30	30	30	30	..
62½	51¼	..	Am Com Alcohol	800	49⅜	48⅛	49	51
5	2¾	..	Am Encaustic T	400	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
13¾	7⅞	..	Am & For Pow	1400	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	27¾
22½	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	2500	22⅞	22¼	22½	22⅝
10	6⅛	..	Am Ice	400	9¾	9⅝	9½	9⅝
11	6½	..	Am International	1400	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅝
38⅜	20¼	..	Am Locomotive	1400	38	37½	37½	38
71	50	..	Am Loco pf	500	70¼	69¾	70	70
9⅜	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27⅝	18	..	Am Metal	3300	26¾	26⅜	26¾	26⅝
31⅞	21	1½	Am News	60	30	30	30	29⅞
12¼	5⅞	..	Am Power & Lt	3200	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	27⅞	26⅝	27	26½
17⅝	13⅞	..	Am Radiator	5200	16¼	15⅞	16	16¼
28	17½	..	Am Rolling Mill	10400	28	26⅝	27⅝	27⅛
46¾	36	3	Am Safety Razor	100	45½	45½	45½	45⅛
6	3¼	..	Am Seatoing	300	6⅞	5⅞	6⅝	5⅞
2⅜	1	..	Am Ship & Com	300	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
30	19¼	2	Am Shipbuilding	40	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
51¼	41⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	17400	49¾	49	49½	49⅛
106⅝	100	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106¼
82	71¼	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	82	82	82	82
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	25½	25	25¼	25⅛
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	80	80	80	81
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	57⅞	57	57⅞	58
125¼	103¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	3300	122½	122	122½	122½
10⅝	4⅞	..	Am Type Fndrs	160	9½	7¾	9	8⅞
27⅞	16⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2100	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	23½
20	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	50	17	16½	17	15¾
80	69¼	1	Am Wat 1pf	100	77	77	77	78
17⅞	14¾	..	Am Woolen	500	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅝
83¾	61⅜	1.25	Am Woolen pf	500	79½	78⅞	79½	78
3¼	1¼	..	Am Writ Pap ct	700	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
17⅝	13½	..	Anaconda Cop	910	17	16⅞	17	16¾
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21½	21½	21½	21¾
7¼	5	..	A P W Paper	100	6	6	6	..
31⅞	27½	1	Archer Daniels	100	30	30	30	29
87	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	87	86¼	86¼	..
6¾	4¼	..	Armour Ill A	25600	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
3⅜	2⅛	..	Armour Ill B	7400	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill pf	11400	63⅞	62½	63¼	62½
8⅝	3⅝	..	Arnold Constable	2500	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
7½	4¼	..	Artloom Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	7¼
3⅛	1	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	3⅜	3	3⅜	3¼
18¼	11⅛	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	18⅛	17¼	18	17⅜
73¾	54	..	Atchison T&SF	1300	70¾	69¾	70½	71⅛
84⅞	70¼	3.30	Atchison pf	400	85½	85	85	84⅞
53½	39	..	Atl Coast Line	400	52½	52½	52½	52⅞
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	2500	34½	34	34½	34
46	35¼	..	Atlas Powder	400	45⅝	45½	45⅝	46
94	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	95	95	95	94
11½	7½	..	Atlas Tack	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	..
57	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	3500	55¾	53¼	55¼	53¾
13¼	7	..	Austin Nichols	2900	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12¾
10¾	7½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6400	6⅞	6½	6⅝	7
52	46	1	Austin Nichols A	50	48¾	48¾	48¾	..
			—B—					
16	14	..	Baldwin Loco	3300	14¾	14⅛	14¾	14½
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	2800	37⅜	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	35	34½	35	35¾
46⅛	39½	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	44	43¾	44	..
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	100	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5
33	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	160	27⅜	27⅛	27⅜	28⅛
10	7⅜	..	Barnsdall A	2200	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½
62½	59⅞	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	60¼
13⅜	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	2400	13⅜	13	13	12⅞
107	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	106½	106½	106½	..
14½	12½	1½	Beneficial In Loan	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	..
23⅞	16⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	2300	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
33½	26⅛	..	Best & Co	1000	33⅛	33¼	33⅛	33
49¼	34¾	..	Bethlehem Steel	7200	49⅛	47⅝	49⅛	48⅝
81⅝	65¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	81½	81½	81½	81¼
40	27	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	37¼	37¼	37¼	37
16¼	10⅝	..	Blaw Knox	800	16¼	15¾	15⅞	15⅝
98	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	55	54	55	..
68⅜	55	2	Bohn Alum & Br	500	63⅛	62½	62½	63
27⅞	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1700	25	24⅝	24¾	25½
28⅝	20¾	.25e	Borg Warner	900	27⅛	27	27⅛	27
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	4900	17½	17	17⅜	17⅛
20⅞	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
36¼	31½	..	Brooklyn Man T	200	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅜
87	82½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	87	87	87	87
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	78	78	78	78⅛
14¼	10	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	13⅛	13	13⅛	13
7⅝	5⅜	..	Budd Mfg	1200	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
36	25	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	32	31	31¼	31
5⅜	3⅜	..	Budd Wheel	1000	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
15½	7¾	..	Bullard	2500	15⅛	15	15	14⅞
4½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
19⅜	5	.40	Burroughs Add	1700	18	17¾	18	18⅛
3	2	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	1200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4¾	2⅛	..	Butterick	300	4½	4¼	4½	4½
32¾	21⅞	..	Byers	2600	32¾	31⅞	32½	31⅞
63	47⅛	..	Byers pf	50	63	62½	63	63
			—C—					
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	1100	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
14¾	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	14	14	14	14½
6⅝	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	1800	6	5⅝	6	5¾
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	200	26½	26	26	26½
17½	12¾	..	Canadian Pacific	2700	17	16⅝	17	16⅞
32½	28½	1¶	Cannon Mills	200	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	31⅛
86¾	65⅛	..	Case Thresh	300	81⅜	81	81⅜	81¼
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1800	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	31½
2⅝	1¼	..	Celotex vtc	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
44⅞	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	3600	42⅞	41⅞	42⅛	42¼
3⅞	2¼	..	Celotex Co	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
10	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	60	9⅛	9	9	..
12¼	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	200	12¼	11⅜	12	12
40¼	32⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	7600	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	39
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	700	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6⅝
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	44
46⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	45⅜	45¼	45⅜	45⅛
7	2⅜	..	Chi & E Ill	200	7	7	7	6¾
8	1⅝	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	7½	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
5½	2⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5
11¼	6¼	..	Chi & Gt W pf	700	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
8½	4¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	1000	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½
13¼	6⅜	..	Chi Mil & St2P pf	3800	12¼	11⅞	12¼	12⅛
15	6⅜	..	Chi & N'western	10600	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14¾
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	28	27	27	27⅞
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	200	9⅜	9	9¼	9¼
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5¾
9⅜	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	9¼	9	9¼	9
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	500	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
11½	6	..	Childs Company	2700	11½	10⅜	11¼	10⅝
60	49⅞	1	Chrysler	34800	59⅛	58½	59	59
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	180	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	75⅞
1¼	¾	..	City Stores vtc	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2⅛	⅞	..	City Stores	700	1¾	1⅜	1¾	1⅝
39½	38	2	Cleve & Pitts spl	100	36	36	36	36¼
16⅛	9⅜	..	Colgate-Palm-P	11400	16	15⅝	15⅞	16½
28⅜	18	..	Collins & Aikman	2500	28¼	27⅞	28	27¾
8¾	3⅜	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
30	10½	..	Colo F & I pf	20	29½	29½	29½	29⅝
40⅞	27	..	Colo & Southern	10	36	36	36	35¼
19¼	11⅛	.50a	Columbia Gas	7500	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
75¼	52	6	Columbia G pf A	200	75¼	75¼	75¼	75
27¼	23	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	25½	25½	25½	26½
70⅞	58	2	Columbian Carb	1200	69¾	69⅜	69½	69¾
28	18⅞	..	Comm Credit	3800	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	27⅝
27	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	160	27	26⅝	27	26⅜
28	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	28	27½	27½	27⅛
52¼	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3200	52¼	51½	52	51⅝
101½	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	101	101	101	100
36¾	20¼	.60	Comm Solvents	5200	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	30⅜
3⅜	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	5800	3⅛	3	3	3⅛
44⅞	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	42	42	42	42
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	6200	31	30½	31	31
5¾	2½	..	Consol Film Ind	700	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
17½	10⅞	.50b	Consol Film I pf	2800	17¼	16⅞	16¾	16½
47⅜	35⅝	3	Consol Gas	6300	43¾	42½	42⅞	43
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	90	89⅞	90	89¾
14¼	9¾	.28b	Consol Oil	12800	14⅛	14	14	13⅞
6⅜	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
2⅞	⅞	..	Consol Textile	4200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9¼	6⅛	..	Container A	300	9¼	9	9	9⅛
4	2⅝	..	Container B	2600	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
14⅝	1	..	Cont Baking B	900	2⅛	2	2	2
91½	75	2½	Cont Can	700	80⅞	80½	80⅞	80
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	33⅛	33	33	33
2⅛	1⅛	..	Cont Motors	1000	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
20¾	16½	..	Cont Oil	8500	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	19⅞
84½	72¼	3	Corn Products	700	76	76	76	75¼
9⅞	3¾	..	Coty	300	8	8	8	8
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	400	33½	33	33½	32⅞
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	40	40	40	40
37¾	21⅜	..	Crucible Steel	3700	37¾	35	37	35¼
69¼	48	..	Crucible Steel pf	800	69¼	67⅞	69¼	67
3⅛	1	..	Cuba Co	300	3	2⅞	3	..
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8⅞
50⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	49	49	49	49½
21⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	20¾	19⅛	20⅜	20
62¼	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	62	62	62	61½
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3900	4¼	4	4	4¼
10⅜	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9¾
20½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	800	20½	20	20½	19⅞
			—D—					
34¼	26½	..	Deere & Co	3800	33	32¾	33	33
73½	53	..	Del & Hudson	700	70¼	70	70	70½
33¾	22½	..	Del Lack & W	2800	32⅛	31¼	31⅞	31⅞
11⅞	5¾	..	Denver R G pf	200	10⅞	10½	10⅞	11¼
80⅜	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
49½	29	..	Devoe & Ray A	900	44½	43	43	42⅛
100	99	1¾	Devoe & Ray 1pf	20	99	99	99	..
28½	25¼	1	Diamond Match	700	26⅞	26½	26½	26⅞
37	32	1¶	Dome Mines	8900	36⅜	35⅞	35½	36⅜
22¼	19	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	21	21	21	21¼
28½	14¼	.75	Douglas A	4500	23⅞	22¾	23½	23⅛
19	9¾	..	Dresser A	800	19	18⅞	19	18
103⅝	90⅜	2	du Pont de Nem	4600	103	102	102⅜	102⅝
119⅜	115	6	du Pont deb	1200	118½	118½	118½	118⅜
23	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅜
			—E—					
12⅜	5⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	9400	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	11⅞
93⅞	79	3	Eastman Kodak	800	93¾	92	93¾	92
22⅞	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	4500	22	21⅝	21⅞	21¾
29¾	18⅛	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3700	28⅛	28	28⅛	28½
95	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	260	95	95	95	95
7½	3⅝	..	Elec Boat	900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
9⅜	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1900	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8½
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	18⅜	18	18	18¼
18⅞	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
1½	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2⅜	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	500	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
63	51⅜	3	Endicott Johnson	200	63	63	63	63
124⅝	120	7	Endicott John pf	10	124½	124½	124½	..
8¾	4⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	100	7	7	7	6¾
24⅛	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21⅜
16⅜	8¾	1	Equitable Off Blg	600	9⅜	9	9	9½
24⅞	13⅞	..	Erie RR	900	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	24⅛
27¾	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	500	27⅞	27	27⅞	27½
13¼	7⅛	..	Eureka Vacuum	3200	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	12⅞
20½	9	..	Evans Products	4600	20⅛	18½	20⅛	19⅛
6	4	..	Exchange Buffet	50	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
			—F—					
16¼	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	3700	16½	14¾	16⅜	14¼
63¼	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	90	53¾	53¼	53¾	52
61	34¼	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	61	61	61	60
34½	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	32½	31¾	32	31¾
97½	87	6½	Filene's pf	180	95½	93	95	97½
24⅞	18	.40	Firestone T & R	3100	24⅞	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
61½	54¼	2½	First Nat Stores	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½
16⅝	9⅜	..	Follansbee B	1100	16⅛	15	16	15
22	13	..	Foster-Wheeler	2600	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	21½
74	60	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	74	74	74	..
17⅝	12¼	..	Fox Film A	600	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	60	60	60	..
49½	43⅜	2	Freeport Texas	2900	49½	48⅜	49½	48⅜
30	16½	..	Fuller pr pf	10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	..
			—G—					
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
19½	11½	..	Gamewell	50	19¼	19¼	19¼	19½
11⅛	7⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	4100	11¼	10⅞	11	11
84	79	6	Gen Am In pf ww	100	84	84	84	84
42¼	33⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1300	42½	41	42½	41¼
21⅜	15⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	900	21¼	20¾	21⅛	20½
14⅞	11	..	Gen Baking	500	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
108½	102¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	..
8⅝	3⅝	..	Gen Bronze	100	8	8	8	..
6⅛	3⅝	..	Gen Cable	300	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
25⅜	18½	.40	Gen Electric	12700	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛
12¼	11⅝	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	12¼	12⅛	12¼	12¼
36⅞	32⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	600	35⅜	35	35⅛	35
1⅜	⅞	..	Gen Gas & E A	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
42	33⅛	1	Gen Motors	23600	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝
99¼	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	99¼	99¼	99¼	99
17	10½	.15e	Gen Print Ink	90	17	17	17	17
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	300	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
42⅜	33	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	40⅛	40	40⅛	41
3⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Realty	500	2⅜	2½	2⅝	2⅜
20¼	10⅞	..	Gen Refractories	1200	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	20
48	30½	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	10	46½	46½	46½	..
18⅝	12¼	..	Gen Refract ct	500	18⅝	17¼	18¼	17⅞
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	12	11⅝	12	12
55	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	..
6⅜	4⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	700	6⅝	6	6	6
22⅛	15⅝	1	Glidden	1900	22⅛	21⅜	22⅛	21½
96½	83	7	Glidden ppf	90	96½	95⅜	96½	95
8½	5⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf)	5400	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	8½
22⅝	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	500	21⅛	20⅞	21	21
17⅞	12⅞	..	Goodrich	1700	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛
59	40	..	Goodrich pf	300	59	58	59	57
40¾	33⅝	..	Goodyear	2900	40	38⅝	40	39⅝
84	75	4	Goodyear 1pf	400	84	83	84	82½
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅝
4½	2⅜	..	Graham Paige	1900	4⅛	4	4	4⅛
13⅜	8	..	Granby	9400	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	12⅛
8⅝	4	..	Grand Union	300	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
36⅜	23	3	Grand Un pf	400	36⅜	36⅛	36⅛	36½
40½	34	1	Grant (WT)	300	40½	40⅛	40⅛	39⅝
32⅛	18⅜	..	Great Nor pf	3700	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛	31
14⅞	11	.50b	Great Nor Ore	500	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
34⅞	27½	2.40	Great West Sug	1200	31⅛	30½	30⅞	31¼
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
13¾	5⅜	..	Gulf Mobile & N	300	13⅜	12⅝	13¾	13
31	15	..	Gulf Mobile pf	200	31	30	31	29
40	24	..	Gulf States Steel	700	40	38	40	38⅛
71	47	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	230	71	70	71	..

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

The break a week ago obligingly stopped above our 65 level, and the market has rallied persistently all of this week. Friday's prices (the last range entered on the chart) reached the February top area. Normally, it would be expected that considerable resistance would be encountered.

It is difficult to arrive at opinions just now because of the war news from Europe, which might cause abrupt changes in any technical decisions which we might otherwise have in mind. Early reactions should hold above the 66-67 level—barring, that is, some sudden shift from the news events. Penetration of the top would be favorable, although it would call for a reaction soon thereafter.

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.17	Last Feb.16
			—H—					
8¼	5	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	1100	9	8⅞	9	9
24⅛	14½	..	Harbison Walker	3100	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	23⅞
6¾	2⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	15000	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5¾
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	5400	6	5⅝	5¾	5⅞
71¼	59	1½	Hercules Powder	400	71¼	70	71¼	70
8⅛	5½	..	Holland Furnace	200	8	8	8	7⅞
336	310	12¶	Homestake Min	300	328	325	328	325
23¼	11	..	Houdaille Her A	600	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	21¼
6⅞	3¾	..	Houdaille Her B	1400	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
29¾	21	..	Houston Oil	500	29	28½	29	28
5½	3½	..	Houston Oil new	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5⅛
50⅜	35½	3	Howe Sound	5600	48⅞	47¾	48	47½
24½	13⅜	..	Hudson Motor	6500	22⅞	22½	22½	22¾
7¼	4	..	Hupp Motors	700	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
			—I—					
38⅞	28¼	..	Ill Central	2000	36⅞	35½	35¾	36½
96⅝	74¾	4	Indus Rayon	500	90	88¾	90	89⅞
73¾	59½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	100	71	71	71	71
49	40½	..	Inland Steel	700	48½	48	48½	47⅞
6⅞	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
13⅛	10½	..	Interboro Rap T	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	10⅞
10⅜	6	..	Interlake Iron	1800	10⅜	9¾	10¼	10
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
149¼	140	6	Int Business M	200	144¾	144	144	144¾
12	5⅜	.20	Int Carriers	2500	12	11⅝	11⅝	11
37⅝	29½	..	Int Cement	600	34	33¾	34	34
46⅞	37⅝	.60	Int Harvester	1600	45⅛	44½	44½	44⅛
9⅛	4¾	..	Int Hydrolelec	400	8⅛	8¼	8⅜	8⅛
6	3⅛	..	Int Merc Marine	100	5	5	5	5
23⅜	21	..	Int Nickel	4800	23⅝	23¼	23¼	23⅛
19⅝	10½	..	Int Paper 7%	10	17	17	17	16
6	1¾	..	Int Pap&Pow A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
2½	1⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	900	2½	2½	2½	2½
18⅞	10¼	..	Int Pap&P pf	400	17	16⅞	16⅞	17
25½	21	1½	Int Salt	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23
50⅜	43½	2	Int Shoe	100	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
45¾	34	..	Int Silver	300	44¼	43	43	44
79	59	..	Int Silver pf	10	79	79	79	79
17⅜	13⅜	..	Int Tel & Tel	7900	16	15⅜	15¾	15½
12	3½	..	Interstate Dept S	6500	12	10¼	12	10½
53	21⅝	..	Int'sta DS pf	1500	53	49	53	48½
10	5⅜	..	Intertype Corp	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝
27½	24¾	2	Island2Crk Coal	400	27½	27¼	27½	..
			—J—					
47½	33	3	Jewel Tea	300	46¾	46½	46½	46⅝
66¾	56⅝	..	Johns Manville	1800	64½	63½	64	64
77	62	1	Jones & L'lin pf	20	75	75	75	75¾
			—K—					
19¼	11	..	Kan C South	600	17½	16½	17½	16⅞
9¾	6½	.80	Kaufmann D St	400	9½	9¼	9⅜	9½
18¼	13⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	500	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16¾
4⅜	2¼	..	Kelly-Springfield	100	4	4	4	4½
18⅞	11⅞	⅜	Kelvinator Corp	6400	18⅞	18½	18⅞	18¼
7½	2⅝	..	Kelsey H W B	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½
23	18⅞	..	Kennecott Cop	6400	22	21¾	21⅞	22⅛
22⅞	13⅝	.80	Kresge	4500	20⅞	20½	20⅞	21
55	36	1¶	Kress Co	100	52	52	52	52½
32½	23¼	1¶	Kroger Groc & B	1300	32½	32¼	32½	31¾
			—L—					
60	42½	5	Laclede Gas pf	30	55	54	54	..
10⅞	5	..	Lane Bryant	150	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
13⅞	8	.20	Lee Rubber	700	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅛
4⅜	2½	..	Lehigh Val Coal	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
12	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	400	11¾	11¼	11¾	11⅜
21¼	13	..	Lehigh Val RR	1800	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20⅛
78	65⅛	2.40	Lehman Corp	1100	76½	76	76½	76
20	17⅛	1.60	Life Saver	400	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
45⅞	34½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	2100	41⅜	40¾	41⅛	41⅜
21¼	16	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	600	21¼	20⅞	21¼	21
34⅞	25¾	1	Loew's Inc	2100	33⅞	33⅛	33¼	33½
3	1⅝	..	Loft Inc	600	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
2½	1⅝	..	Long Bell Lum A	1100	2⅛	2¼	2⅜	2¼
44⅜	40	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	40
21	15	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
61¼	48¼	..	Louisville & N	300	60⅛	59⅛	59⅛	60⅛
2⅝	1¼	..	Louisiana OR	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
18⅛	7⅝	..	Louisiana OR pf	110	14⅛	12½	12½	13
19¼	15	..	Ludlum Steel	1200	19⅛	18¼	19	18⅝
96	87½	..	Ludlum Stl cv pf	400	96	95	95	94
			—M—					
30⅞	24	2	McCall Corp	300	30⅛	30	30	30¼
4½	1⅛	..	McCrory Stores	800	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
4⅛	1⅜	..	McCrory B	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅛	3¼
21½	5¼	..	McCrory pf	300	18	17½	18	18
43⅛	38½	1	McIntyre Porcu	6400	42¼	41¾	41⅞	42⅛
93½	84	4	McKeesport Tin	200	92¾	92¼	92¾	92½
4⅛	1	..	McLellan Stores	12100	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¼
33⅝	9¾	..	McLellan Sto pf	2500	33⅛	32	33⅛	31½
41⅛	34¼	1	Mack Trucks	1800	39⅞	38⅝	38⅞	39⅛
62⅛	52	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	60½	60½	60½	60¾
4⅜	2⅜	..	Madison Sq Gar	300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜
19	15½	..	Magma Copper	300	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18½
4	1⅛	..	Mallinson	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
19⅜	12	..	Mallinson pf	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	..
8½	4⅛	..	Mandel Bros	40	7½	7½	7½	7½
20⅛	12⅝	..	Man Shirt	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18
24	15	..	Maracaibo Oil	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2
9	5⅞	..	Marine Mid	200	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼
5⅞	4⅛	.40	Maranchu Corp	300	5	5	5	5
18⅞	12½	..	Marshall Field	800	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
11	6⅝	..	Martin Parry	2600	11	10⅜	11	10¾
40¾	32¼	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1500	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜	38¼
41⅜	30	1	May Dept Stores	400	41¼	40⅝	40⅞	41
6⅜	4⅜	..	Maytag	400	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
19	10	—	Maytag pf ww	400	19	18½	19	19
29¾	26	1.20	Melville Shoe	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅛
29	18½	1	Mesta Mach	2000	29	27⅞	29	27¾
25	21	1.89	Met-Goldwyn pf	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24½
6⅜	4⅛	..	Miami Cop	600	6⅛	6	6	6⅛
14⅝	11⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	1500	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞
21	12¼	..	Midland Steel	1100	21	19	21⅛	19⅝
85	70⅝	4	Midland Stl pf	200	85	85	85	..
5⅞	2⅝	..	Min Moline	200	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
35⅞	17⅜	..	Min Moline pf	100	33	33	33	33
1⅛	½	..	Min & StL	100	1	1	1	..
3⅞	1⅞	..	Min SP & SSM	600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	..
7	3⅛	..	Min SP&SSM ll	50	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅞
14⅞	8	..	Mo Kan & Tex	200	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13½
34⅞	17¾	..	Mo K&T pf	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33⅞
6	3	..	Mo Pacific	800	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
9⅝	4½	..	Mo Pacific pf	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝
19¾	12½	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
86⅞	76	1¼	Monsanto Chem	100	80½	80½	80½	81¼
35⅞	21¾	..	Montgom Ward	14800	35⅛	34⅝	34¾	34⅞
48	37	2	Morrell & Co	600	48	45	48	45½
1⅜	⅞	..	Mother Lode	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
11⅛	7⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	400	11	10⅞	11	11
44⅞	30	..	Motor Products	2400	42½	41⅛	42½	42¼
16½	9	..	Motor Wheel	4800	16¼	16	16¼	16⅜
14⅝	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	600	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
34⅞	12¼	..	Mullins pf	80	30⅞	30	30	31⅜
11⅝	6⅛	..	Murray Body	8200	11¾	10⅞	11⅜	11¼
20	15⅜	1	Myers & Bro	300	19⅛	19	19⅛	18
			—N—					
46	32	..	Nash Chat StL	30	40	40	40	40
32½	23	1	Nash Motors	4700	30⅞	30	30¼	30⅛
13¾	7⅞	..	Natl Avia Corp	400	9¼	9	9	9
8⅞	4¼	..	Nat Acme	6600	8½	7⅞	8½	8¼
6	3⅛	..	Nat Bel H pf	700	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
49⅛	32½	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2000	43⅜	42½	43⅜	43⅛
23⅞	16⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	1000	22	21⅜	21⅞	21⅞
17⅞	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4000	16⅝	16	16	16¼
2⅜	1	..	Nat Dept Stores	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
28⅝	16⅝	..	Nat Enam & St	100	25	25	25	24½
141½	136	5	Nat Lead	200	140	139⅞	140	..
15½	8½	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	1400	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝
1⅜	1⅛	..	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	230	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
⅞	⅝	..	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	700	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
58⅛	49	1	Nat Steel	1900	56¼	56	56⅛	56⅞
18⅝	11⅛	..	Nat Supply	300	18	18	18	17¾
48	33½	..	Nat Supply pf	10	46	46	46	..
18⅝	15⅞	.60	Nat Tea	1000	18½	17⅞	18⅛	18¼
18	6⅜	..	Neisner Bros	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
15	11⅝	..	New Orl T & M	20	15	15	15	..
45⅛	31½	..	NY Central	39100	43	42⅛	43	42½
25⅛	15	..	NY Chi & StL	200	24⅞	24	24	25
33⅛	17½	..	NY C & StL pf	800	33½	32⅞	33½	32¾
7¼	3	..	NY Dock	100	6⅛	6	6	6
16⅞	8	..	NY Dock pf	20	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
139	108	5	NY & Harlem	10	125½	125½	125½	..
24⅛	14¼	..	NY NH & H	3000	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛
37⅜	23½	..	NY NH & H pf	700	37	36½	37	36⅞
11⅝	8	..	NYOnt & W	800	11¼	11	11	10⅞
22⅞	11⅜	.40	NY Shipbldg	1600	19⅛	18⅛	18⅞	19
98	82	6	NY Steam 6%	10	96	96	96	98
36⅝	33¼	.50e	Noranda M	300	35¼	35	35	35
89	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	10	88½	88½	88½	..
25¼	13⅜	2%	North American	6100	23	22½	22⅞	23
43	34	3	North Amer pf	300	42¼	42	42	42
8⅜	4⅛	..	No Am Aviation	2700	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞
35⅛	21⅝	..	Northern Pacific	6100	34⅞	33⅛	34	34
40	34	3	Northwestern Tel	30	40	40	40	..
4⅝	2⅝	..	Norwalk Tire	1200	4¼	4	4⅛	4⅛
			—O—					
15⅞	12⅝	..	Ohio Oil	4700	15¼	14¾	15⅛	14⅞
7	3⅜	..	Oliver Farm Eq	200	6¼	6	6	6⅛
27⅝	12	..	Oliver F E ppf	100	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	24
6¼	5⅛	..	Omnibus	400	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
95	89	8	Omnibus pf	100	94	94	94	91
13⅛	7¼	..	Oppenheim Col	7900	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	13
19⅝	14¾	.60	Otis Elevator	1400	19	18¾	18⅞	19
7⅛	4⅝	..	Otis Steel	19000	7½	7⅛	7½	7⅛
22⅞	9	..	Otis Steel ppf	400	22⅞	20½	22⅝	20⅞
94	78¼	3	Owens Ill Glass	200	91½	91½	91⅝	91¼
			—P—					
23½	15½	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	1400	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21⅛
37	23⅛	3	Pacific Lighting	800	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35⅞
34	26¾	..	Pacific Mills	700	33	32	33	32
8⅜	6⅞	..	Pac W Oil	100	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7½
5¼	3⅜	..	Packard Motor	8700	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4⅞
2⅜	1⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	400	2	2	2	..
5⅝	3⅛	..	Paramount Pub ctfs	7900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
6⅜	3⅝	..	Park Utah	31000	6¼	5⅞	6	6⅛
2	1	..	Parmalee Trans	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛
3⅜	1½	..	Pathe Exchange	4900	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3⅜
18¾	10½	..	Pathe Exch A	700	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
21¾	17⅞	..	Patino Mines	4900	21⅛	20⅞	21	20¾
64	57⅞	2	Penick & Ford	700	61¼	61	61	61
4½	3⅛	..	Penn Coal&Coke	500	4	4	4	3¾
7⅜	3⅜	..	Penn Dixie Cem	2000	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
28	13	..	Penn Dixie C pf	300	28	27¼	28	27
65	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	400	63⅞	63¼	63¼	63⅞
39⅞	29¼	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	3000	37⅞	37	37½	37⅛
43⅛	27	..	Peoples GasLt&C	200	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	41
7⅛	4	..	Peoria & Eastern	100	8	8	8	7⅝
14⅛	9	..	Petroleum	700	14	13⅛	14	13⅞
18¾	15⅛	.25b	Phelps Dodge	4000	18⅜	18	18¼	18⅛
36½	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	100	35½	35½	35½	35
64¾	49	6	Phila Co pf n	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	..
6	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	1900	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5¾
14	9	..	Phillips Jones	400	14	13⅞	14	..
18¾	15⅝	.25b	Phillips Pet	1600	18	17½	18	17½
6⅞	2	..	Pierce-Arrow	21000	6	5½	6	5⅞
1⅛	¾	..	Pierce Oil	300	1⅛	1	1	1
10⅞	7½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
2	1⅛	..	Pierce Pet	600	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
23⅞	18½	1	Pillsbury Flour	100	21½	21½	21½	21⅛
9⅝	7	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	400	9	9	9	9
38	30	..	Pitts Steel pf	50	38	33	38	..
15	8⅝	..	Pitts Term pf	20	14	14	14	14
4⅜	2⅛	..	Pitts United	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
26	15	..	Pitts & WVa	100	25½	25½	25½	..
4½	1¾	..	Pittston Co	100	3½	3⅛	3½	..
16⅜	12⅝	1	Plymouth Oil	2000	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	15¾
14⅞	9¼	..	Poor & Co B	100	12½	12½	12½	13
5½	1⅞	..	Pressed Steel Car	900	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
22	6⅞	..	Pressed Stl C pf	200	22	21⅛	21¼	21⅜
41¼	36	1.50	Procter & Gam	400	38¾	38½	38¾	38⅞
105	102½	5	Procter & G pf	20	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅞
⅞	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	2000	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
6½	2½	..	Prod & Ref pf	400	6½	6⅜	6½	6
45	34	2.80	Public Service	1200	42½	42⅜	42⅜	42¾
119½	105	8	Pub Serv 8%	100	119⅝	119½	119⅝	..
59⅝	50¼	3	Pullman	1900	57½	57	57½	56¾
14⅞	10⅛	..	Pure Oil	3600	14⅜	14⅛	14⅝	14¼
80	58¾	..	Pure Oil pf	90	78¼	76	78¼	76½
19¾	12¼	1	Purity Bakeries	200	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅞
			—R—					
9⅛	6½	..	Radio Corp Amer	15900	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜
34⅛	23¼	..	Radio pf A	600	33	32½	32½	33⅜
24⅛	15	..	Radio pf B	4900	23⅝	23	23½	24
4¼	2¼	..	Radio-Keith-O	28600	4¼	4	4⅛	4
23	16	.60	Raybestos Mon	400	21	20⅞	21	21
56⅜	43	1	Reading	300	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞
14	8⅜	..	Real Silk Hosiery	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13⅛
3½	2⅛	..	Reis & Co	800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20¾	13½	..	Reis & Co pf	400	20¾	20	20⅝	20
12	6⅜	..	Remington Rand	3200	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11⅜
58½	32⅜	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	57	57	57	56
4⅞	3⅛	..	Rea Motors	2800	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
29⅜	16	..	Republic I & S	15400	24⅜	23	24⅜	23⅛
59¾	39	..	Repub I&S pf	1900	59¾	56¾	58½	57
21¾	15⅛	1	Reynolds Metal	300	20½	20¼	20½	20⅜
10¼	4	..	Rossia In Co Am	1400	9¼	9	9¼	9¼
38⅞	46	1.07e	Royal Dutch	100	38⅞	38¾	38¾	38⅞
			—S—					
56	44	3	Safeway Stores	900	55⅜	54⅞	55	54⅞
98	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	160	98	98	98	97
105	98½	7	Safeway S 7%	70	104¾	104½	104¾	104
27⅞	21¼	..	St Joseph Lead	1200	25	25	25	25⅜
4⅝	2⅜	..	StL & SF	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅛
5	2¼	..	StL & SF pf	600	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛
12¼	6	..	Savage Arms	800	12	11¾	11¾	11⅞
2	1	..	Seaboard Air L	400	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	1¾	..	Seaboard A L pf	300	3	3	3	3
35	25⅜	.60	Seaboard Oil	2500	33⅞	33	33¾	33⅞
51¼	40½	..	Sears Roebuck	4400	50⅛	49¾	49⅞	50
2	1	..	Seneca Cop	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
7⅝	4⅜	..	Servel Inc	800	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
12	5⅛	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	5800	12	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜
11⅝	6⅜	.28	Shattuck FO	3800	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	11⅜
11½	7⅞	..	Shell Union Oil	3800	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10⅝
89	58	..	Shell Un Oil pf	100	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅜
24⅛	17	..	Simmons	2100	22	21½	21⅞	21¾
11¼	9	..	Simms Petroleum	100	11	11	11	11
11⅛	7⅞	.25	Skelly Oil	800	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10½
27⅜	15	..	Sloss Sheffield	900	27½	26⅞	27	26⅞
38	23½	..	Sloss Shef pf	80	38	37	38	38½
12⅝	6⅜	..	Snider Packing	4100	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	11⅞
19⅝	15½	.60	Socony Vacuum	12800	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	17⅞
22⅝	15⅛	2	So Calif Edison	3300	20⅜	19⅞	20⅛	19⅝
33⅝	18⅛	..	Southern Pacific	8900	31⅞	30⅜	31⅜	31⅞
38⅞	32⅛	2.40	So P Rico Sugar	300	37½	37½	37½	37½
36⅛	23⅞	..	Southern Ry	4100	35⅛	35	35⅛	35¼
40⅞	27⅜	..	Southern Ry pf	1400	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39¾
46⅛	39	4	So Ry M&O	100	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	..
7⅛	3⅛	..	Sparks Withing	1400	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝
10⅝	5⅜	..	Sperry Corp	4200	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
23	15⅜	1	Spencer Kellogg	300	22	22	22	..
38	9	..	Spieg May Stern	800	36⅜	36	36⅜	37
25¼	20⅜	1	Stand Brands	3800	23	22½	23	23
17	6⅜	..	Stand Gas & El	1400	15	14⅛	14⅝	15⅛
17	7⅛	..	Stand2G&E pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	15
33	16	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	100	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28¼
42⅞	37½	1	Stand Oil Calif	5200	42⅞	41⅝	42⅜	41½
104	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	400	103½	103¼	103½	103¼
38	34	2	Stand Oil Kan	500	34⅝	34	34⅝	..
50⅛	44⅛	1	Stand Oil NJ	9300	50⅛	49	49¾	48⅞
3	1⅜	..	Sterling Secur	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
7	3	..	Sterling pg	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
10⅞	6¼	..	Stewart Warner	1800	9½	9⅛	9½	9½
13⅛	6	..	Stone & Webster	3100	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11¾
7⅜	4⅜	..	Studebaker	4800	7¼	7	7¼	7⅛
34⅝	19⅝	..	Studebaker pf	90	32½	32	32½	33
81¼	81⅝	1¶	Sun Oil	600	60½	60½	60½	61
106	100	6	Sun Oil pf	20	106	106	106	..
3	1⅜	..	Superior Oil	900	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..
15⅛	10⅞	..	Superior Steel	2700	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	14¾
2¼	1⅛	..	Symington	1200	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	..
5	3¼	..	Symington A	2400	5	4⅞	5	4⅞
			—T—					
6⅜	4⅛	..	Tennessee Corp	800	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞
29⅝	23⅛	1	Texas Corp	3300	28¼	27¾	28⅛	27⅞
43¼	37⅞	1.25e	Texas Gulf Sul	3900	41¾	41	41½	41⅝
43¼	18⅜	..	Texas & Pacific	100	37½	37½	37½	..
4½	3⅛	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1400	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	4¼
9⅝	6⅜	..	Texas & P Land	2900	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	8⅞
9	5⅜	..	Thermoid	4100	9	8¾	9	8⅝
12	8	..	The Fair	800	11¼	11¼	11¼	..
75¼	50	..	The Fair pf	60	75	75	75	75
11	7½	1	Thompson	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
20¼	13⅛	..	Thompson Prod	4200	20	19½	19½	19⅞
5½	3	..	Thompson Star	1400	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½
11⅞	8½	..	Tide Water Asso	4800	11¼	11	11¼	11⅛
72	64½	..	Tide W Asso pf	200	71½	71½	71½	71½
7¼	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	800	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
41	29⅝	.60	Timken-Roller	1600	39¾	39½	39½	39¾
8⅛	6½	.12½b	Transamerica	2800	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7¾
13⅛	8½	..	Transue & Wil	1900	13½	12¾	13⅜	12¾
6⅞	4⅝	..	Tri Continental	2400	6⅛	6	6	6¼
2⅞	1⅜	..	Truax Traer Coal	600	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½
9	4⅞	..	Trucson Steel	3100	9	8⅛	9	8⅜
4⅝	1⅜	..	Twin City R T	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
			—U—					
51½	36	1	Underwd El Fish	200	48½	48½	48½	..
113	102	7	Underwd p	100	113	113	113	110
60½	43	1	Union Bag & P	800	58⅛	57½	57½	58
50⅞	44¼	1	Union Carbide	3000	49¼	48	48¾	48¾
20½	17⅞	1	Union Oil Calif	600	19¾	19	19¾	19
132¾	110½	6	Union Pacific	1000	132¾	132	132¾	132¾
83⅞	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	100	83½	83⅛	83½	83
21	15⅞	1.20	Union Tank Car	300	20	20	20	20⅝
27⅞	17⅞	..	United Air & Tr	32500	21⅞	20½	21¾	22
27½	23	1.60	United Biscuit	600	26	25⅝	26	26
39½	35	1.60	United Carbon	400	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38¼
8⅜	4½	..	United Corp	17500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
37⅞	24¾	3	United Corp pf	1000	36¾	36½	36⅝	36¾
5¼	3⅛	..	United Dyewood	40	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	..
69	59	2	United Fruit	1200	66	65¾	66	65¾
20½	14¼	1.20	United Gas Im	2300	19	18¾	19	18¾
94⅝	86	5	United Gas I pf	300	94⅝	94½	94⅝	94¾
13½	7	..	United Piece Dye	500	10½	10	10⅛	10⅜
1½	⅝	..	US Express	200	1	1	1	1
15¼	8⅛	..	US & For Sec	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
50½	44	1	US Gypsum	300	45½	45	45	45¼
7⅞	4⅝	..	US Hoffman M	2500	8	7⅝	8	7½
64⅝	53½	..	US Indus Alco	1000	58¼	57⅞	58¼	58
11⅞	8⅛	..	US Leather	1000	11⅝	11	11⅝	11½
19⅝	14	..	US Leather A	300	18⅝	18½	18½	19
33	18	½	US Pipe & Fdry	9500	32¾	31½	31¾	32⅛
19¼	16¼	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	2000	19⅜	19	19⅜	19
12¾	7⅜	..	US Realty	1000	11¼	11	11	11¼
21⅞	14¾	..	US Rubber	4500	21	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
46⅛	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1nf	2000	46	45¼	46	45⅝
135½	96⅝	1¶	US Smelt R & M	6500	133¼	129¾	131	132¼
60¼	54½	3.50	US Smelt pf	100	52½	52½	52⅛	56⅛
59½	46	..	US Steel	17500	59⅛	58	59	58⅝
99⅝	85	2	US Steel pf	100	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94
3	1⅛	..	Univ Pope & Rad	2400	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
17	4¼	..	Univ P&R pf	20	17	17	17	16½
65	61¼	..	Utah Copper	20	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
			—V—					
1⅞	1	..	Vadsco Sales	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
30¾	21	..	Vanadium	5300	30¾	28½	30½	28⅝
10	4½	..	Van Raalte	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
5⅜	3⅛	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	5¼	5⅛	5¼	5¾
78	65	6	Va El & Pow pf	20	76	75¼	75¼	75
8	4⅝	..	Va Iron C & C	120	8	7½	8	8
66½	52	3b	Vulcan Detin	20	66	66	66	65
			—W—					
4⅞	2¼	..	Wabash RR	300	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
6⅝	3⅞	..	Wabash pf A	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅛
4⅝	2⅝	..	Wabash pf B	100	4½	4½	4½	..
8	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	400	8	7⅞	8	7¾
6⅝	3⅝	..	Walworth	600	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	6
3⅞	2⅜	..	Ward Baking B	300	3	3	3	3⅛
8⅛	4⅞	..	Warner Bros A	5000	7¾	7½	7⅝	7⅝
3⅞	1⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	1000	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
13⅝	9⅜	..	Warren Bros	100	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
24⅞	16	..	Warren cv pf	360	21	20¼	20⅝	21½
[illegible]	25⅝	..	Warren F&P	300	28	28	28	28½
25⅝	15⅜	.50	Wesson Oil	500	24½	24¼	24¼	24¾
73	[illegible]	6	W Penn El pf	10	59⅝	59½	59⅝	..
2½	1⅛	..	Westn Dairy PB	400	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
16	8⅝	..	Westn Maryland	1100	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
20¾	12	..	Westn Md 2pf	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	20
6¼	2¾	..	Westn Pacific	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
11⅝	4⅝	..	Westn Pac pf	500	10¼	9⅞	10¼	9⅝
66⅞	51½	..	Westn Union	2500	63¾	63	63¼	63¼
36	26¾	1	Westing Air Br	500	33⅝	33¼	33¼	33½
47¼	35⅜	..	Westing Elec	7500	43¾	43	43¾	43⅜
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	200	25¾	25¾	25¾	26⅛
28¼	19	..	Wheeling Steel	300	28¼	28	28	27
5⅛	3⅝	..	Wilcox Oil & G	200	5	4¾	5	4¾
8¾	4⅜	..	Wilson & Co	2500	8⅝	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
22⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	6500	22⅜	21¼	22⅛	21⅝
74¾	53	..	Wilson & C pf	4500	74¾	72	72	74½
53⅝	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	1300	52¼	51½	51⅛	52¼
31⅞	21	..	Worthgton Pump	1000	30⅞	29¾	30⅞	29⅞
58	54	..	Wor Pump A	200	47½	47½	47½	..
42	30	..	Wor Pump B	100	38½	38½	38½	..
75	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	20	56	56	56	54½
61	54½	3	Wrigley	1500	60⅜	59½	60	60⅝
			—Y—					
6⅜	5¼	..	Yellow Truck	900	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
21¾	16	..	Young Sp & W	800	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	21½
33⅞	21½	..	Youngstown	2000	33⅝	32¼	33⅛	32½
			—Z—					
4¾	3	..	Zenith Radio	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in script. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Including extras.

Demand for Steel Issues Features Irregular Market

After Easy Start Stocks Improve—Demand for Bonds Good

By Forrest Price

Stocks did not seem to get anywhere in particular today.

They had a sort of easy manner to start with. There was more selling than buying demand, and so prices softened somewhat. Before the close there was a hardening tendency.

The steel issues attracted possibly the most attention. They were in good demand. The steel business is improving. That's why.

Then there were some specialties which moved higher, making some new tops for the year. The aircrafts were soggy.

Allied Chemical was one of the strong spots.

Total sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Bonds ruled steady. Some of the favorites pushed into new high territory.

Strength of the bond market recently bears eloquent testimony to the return of confidence. Until a few months ago there had been no kind of an investment market. This was because capital is timid, and also because there have been almost no new corporate issues of any kind, due to the new legal restrictions.

With the more cheerful feeling prevailing among investors capital is coming out of hiding. Bonds that have been on dust-covered shelves of the banks for the last several years are being sold for money. The banks are, therefore, becoming more liquid than ever.

But the question arises, What are they going to do with the money? It is all right to have their frozen assets thawed out, but in order to make money the banks have to lend it. But, with the restrictions placed upon the financial markets by the new Securities Act, corporations are not now inclined to borrow, and the banks are not tempted to lend.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	1¼%	1¼%	1½%
Bar silver	46¼c	45¾c	36¾c
Time loans—			
30 days	¾@1	¾@1	1 @1½
90 days	1 @1¼	¾@1	¾@1
4 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1
5-6 months	1¼@1½	1 @1¼	1

Bankers' Acceptance Market

60 to 90 days	⅜@ ½	⅜@ ¼	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅞@ ¾	¾@ ⅝	1 @ 1⅛
6 months	1 @ ⅞	⅞@ ¾	1⅛@1

London Quotations

Short bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	1
3 mos bills	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	135s 10d	136s 4d	128s 3d
Bar silver	20⅜d	20 1/16d	18 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2¼	2½
Time money	3	3	4½

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	2½	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3½	London	2
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	5½
New York	2	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	2½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	2½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Rome	3
Amsterdam	2½	Riga	5
Athens	7	Sofia	7½
Bombay	3½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	3½	Tokyo	3.65
Brussels	3½	Vienna	5
Berne	2	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$5.10½	$5.08¼	$8.2397
Cables	5.10¾	5.08½	8.2397
France—franc	.0654	.0653½	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2317	.2315	.2354
Italy—lira	.0873	.0871	.0891
Germany—mark	.3929	.3921	.4433
Austria—schill'g	.1895	.1875	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0426	.0425	.0500
Denmark—krone	.2282	.2270	.4537
Finland—finm'k	.0257	.0257	.0426
Greece—dr'chma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Holland—florin	.6685	.6685	.6806
Hungary—pengo	.2530	.2530	.2961
Norway—krone	.2567	.2555	.4537
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1825	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0465	.0459	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0103	.0102	.0101
Spain—peseta	.1346	.1344	.3267
Sweden—krona	.2635	.2615	.4537
Switz'l'd—franc	.3210	.5210	.3267
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0229	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3925	.3913	*
Shanghai—dol	.3550	.3550	*
India—rupee	.3825	.3825	.6180
Japan—yen	.3025	.3010	.8440
Java—florin	.6710	.6710	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.5013	.5013	.8439
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5975	.5975	.5678
South America			
Argentine—dol	.3400	.2575	1.6334
Brazil—milreis	.0859	.0840	.2025
Chile—peso	.0965	.0963	.2060
Peru—sol	.2500	.2500	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.8019	.8019	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9925	.9919	1.6391
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2800	.2800	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Valuation of the Dollar

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Fri.	Thur.	Wed.	Tues.	Yr.Ago
High	101.5	101.6	101.7	102.5	99.37
Low	101.2	101.4	101.5	101.4	99.22
Last	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.5	99.31

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value.

On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French franc was 59.96 cents at the close.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Feb. 15: Receipts, $7,306,461; expenditures, $27,907,364; balance, $4,370,078,650. Customs receipts for the month, $12,668,808.14. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,620,454,881; expenditures, $3,963,569,875 (including $2,205,826,628.86 of emergency expenditures); excess of receipts, $656,885,006.

Steel Scrap Stronger

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Steel scrap in the Pittsburgh market has a stronger tone, according to reports received here. Dealers have raised the number one line to $14-14.50 a ton compared with $13.50-14 recently.

News Print Production

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Production of news print in the United States and Canada last month totaled 272,568 tons compared with 256,199 tons in December and 214,963 in January, 1933, says the News Print Service Bureau.

Dividend Declarations

Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the usual quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the outstanding 7 per cent preferred stock. The payment will be made April 2 to stockholders of record on March 10.

Plymouth Fund declared a distribution of 5 cents a share, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 15.

Kimberly-Clark Corporation announces the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on its preferred stock, payable April 2 to holders of record March 12.

Compo Shoe Machinery Corporatoin declared a dividend of 12½ cents a share on the common stock, payable March 1 to stockholders of record Feb. 20.

Wisconsin Public Service Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $1.62½ on the 6½ per cent cumulative preferred stock and $1.50 a share on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, all payable March 20, to stockholders of record Feb. 28.

Pennsylvania Water & Power Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 75 cents a share on the common stock and $1.25 a share on the preferred stock, for the quarter ending March 31. Both dividends are payable April 2 to stockholders of record March 15.

The Everett Bank and Trust Company, Everett, Mass., has declared an initial dividend of 1¼ per cent, or 12½ cents, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

The Spiegel, May, Stern Company has declared two quarterly dividends of $1.62½ each on the 6½ per cent preferred stock, payable March 1 and May 1 to stock of record Feb. 21 and April 16, respectively. Dividends are on account of accumulations and leave $4.87½ still in arrears.

John Morrell & Co. declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable March 15 to stock of record Feb. 26.

Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware declared an extra dividend of 10 cents and the regular quarterly payment of 15 cents, both payable March 15 to holdings of record March 1 on Dec. 15 a similar extra was paid.

Lumber Output

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Lumber production and shipments for the week ended Feb. 10 reached the highest level of the year, although new business was about 12 per cent under the average for the preceding three weeks, says the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. For the first six weeks of 1934 production was 40 per cent above the 1933 period, shipments were up 15 per cent and orders received expanded 23 per cent.

Missouri Pacific Railroad

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The preliminary report of Missouri Pacific Railroad for 1933 shows net loss of $13,054,477 after taxes compared with loss of $10,260,861 in 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; steel shares advance.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments firm.

Curb: Steady; specialties rise.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; changes narrow.

Cotton: Steady; domestic and foreign trade buying; higher cables.

Sugar: Quiet; Cuban buying.

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange was inactive today. Home rails and German bonds improved while industrials were firm, transatlantic issues held steady, and Kaffirs were irregular. The market closed quiet.

Paris — Profit-taking on the Bourse depressed domestic issues including rentes. International issues developed irregularity, but Suez and Royal Dutch shares improved. Rio Tintos and Canadian Pacific stocks were heavy. The closing was uncertain.

Berlin—As a result of the standstill agreement in regard to debts, prices on the Boerse were more cheerful with business more active. The market closed firm.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.90¾	.90¾	.90⅛	.90⅜	— ⅜
July	.89	.89¼	.88⅝	.88⅝	— ⅜
September	.90	.90	.89⅛	.89⅜	— ⅜
Corn					
May	.51⅝	.51⅝	.51¼	.51½	— ⅛
July	.53½	.53½	.53¼	.53¼	— ¼
September	.55⅜	.55½	.55⅛	.55⅛	— ⅜
Oats					
May	.37	.37	.36½	.36⅝	— ⅛
July	.36⅛	.36¼	.36	.36⅛	— ⅛
September	.35⅜	.35⅞	.35⅝	.35⅞	

Bon Ami 1933 Net Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bon Ami Company reports 1933 net income of $1,086,047, compared with $1,027,186 in 1932. Both totals are exclusive of dividends received on stock reacquired by the company.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.27	12.27	12.10	12.23	— .01
May	12.39	12.44	12.26	12.39	+ .03
July	12.56	12.60	12.42	12.57	+ .04
October	12.76	12.78	12.60	12.74	+ .01
December	12.89	12.90	12.74	12.86	+ .02

Spots 12.55 points. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	6.40	6.42	6.40	6.41	+ .07
May	6.37	6.39	6.36	6.38	+ .06
July	6.36	6.37	6.35	6.37	+ .07
October	6.34	6.35	6.33	6.34	+ .06
December	6.36	6.36	6.36	6.36	+ .08

Tone at close, steady.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: For the time being we would not be inclined to increase new commitments extensively, preferring to maintain some reserve buying power, until the market moves forward definitely into new high ground, thereby confirming what now appears to us preparations for a new phase of advance.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Sustained by cheerful business news, it is natural that the trend of quotations should maintain its strength.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Recent dullness on reactions has further implied the technical strength and has indicated that the holders of by far the larger portion of securities are still more impressed with the current and expected continuation of better trade news. Such a market pattern suggests we are close to the end of the corrective reaction.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: For the immediate future, attention is going to be focused on developments at Washington regarding Wall Street regulatory measures, and in consequence there may be considerable irregularity in the trend.

Underwood Elliott Fisher

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP) — Underwood Elliott Fisher & Co. and subsidiaries report for year 1933 net profit of $1,517,942 after depreciation, taxes and other charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.99 a share on 668,448 shares common stock outstanding, compared with net loss of $762,071 in 1932.

Consolidated Steel Corporation

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17 (AP)—A net loss of $172,901, after all charges, was reported by the Consolidated Steel Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, compared with loss of $153,897 in 1932.

Financial: News and Comment

Entire Country Reports Further Business Gains

Review Sees No Let-Up in Rising Trend of Trade and Industry

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—There are no signs of a let-up in the rising trend, which has characterized trade movements thus far this year, according to Dun and Bradstreet in its review of trade conditions during the past week.

"The high level to which both mercantile and manufacturing business has been lifted was revealed by reports from all sections of the country this week, which brought a unanimity of expressions indicating continued improvement," the review says.

Declaring that the weather has favored retail trade, the survey adds:

"The more moderate temperatures and the favorable weather prevailing on Lincoln's birthday brought out the largest crowds that retail stores have had since Christmas. Sales on both last Saturday and Monday nearly equaled the total of the best days during the December shopping period.

"When compared with the record for the like week of 1933, just at the time when the first rumblings of the banking catastrophe were tightening purse-strings, volume was higher by 20 to 40 per cent, with some of the large stores showing an increase of as much as 60 per cent. Installment sales have risen sharply during the last few weeks."

With factory schedules continually expanding, the review holds that "industrial stabilization is being brought nearer a reality with each passing week, as many of the smaller plants have achieved the best operating position in two or three years, and are booked to capacity until early May."

The view is taken that the "reopening of the long-term capital market soon is expected to release an enormous reserve of funds, which has been guarded closely by the heavy industries, and a large part of this money will find its way immediately into materials for repairs and plant equipment which have been needed for years."

Furniture manufacturers are becoming more active and attention is drawn to the fact that orders for modern, or twentieth century designs, are nearly three times as large as they were last year at this time.

Tendency Shown By Moody Index

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight-car loadings, electric power production and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carl'd'gs	Elec.	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	60.9	104.2	46.6	70.6
Previous week	59.9	102.6	44.8	69.1
Month ago	60.0	103.0	45.3	69.4
Year ago	53.3	93.5	22.3	64.4
1933 high	63.7	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.8

(1928 weekly average equals 100.)

(Copyright, 1934, by Moody's)

General Motors Overseas Car Sales Up 84 Per Cent

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Overseas car and truck sales of General Motors Corp. in January totaled 10,317 units, an increase of 84 per cent over January, 1933, and 71.5 per cent over January, 1932.

"The January results," a statement by the company said, "indicate a continuance in 1934 of the trend which has been in evidence since the early part of 1933. With minor exceptions, reports from all of the overseas markets embracing 104 countries reflect substantial gains."

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.
Distinctive Commercial Furniture
32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

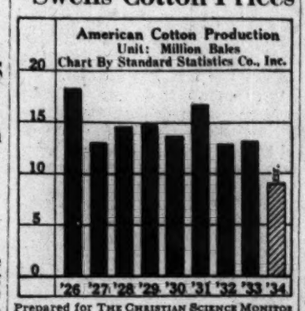
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Feb. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Feb. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Mar. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Northampton Inst for Savings	Mar. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Mar. 10

Support by AAA Swells Cotton Prices



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

UNQUALIFIED support given by the AAA to plans for compulsory crop restriction during 1934 has resulted in a marked advance in cotton prices.

Officials still are confident that acreage will be held down to 25,000,000, but recognize that passage of the Bankhead bill would nullify any efforts to circumvent such restriction by intensive cultivation and planting of new lands to cotton.

Should the measure be enacted which now seems probable, a tax of 12 cents a pound will be placed on all cotton ginned in excess of 9,000,000 bales during the 1934-35 crop season.

Roper Says Federal Aim to Control Not To Exclude Profits

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Secretary Daniel C. Roper of the Commerce Department said last night the Administration does not intend to increase federal control of business to the extent of eliminating profits and submerging initiative.

"The far-reaching implications of our economic debacle required that the greatest peace-time power and authority in our nation's history be placed in the hands of the President and the Federal Government," said Secretary Roper in an address at the Town Hall Civic Forum here.

"In this and other connections, the question has been and will continue to be asked as to whether the Federal Government under this Administration plans or proposes to increase permanently bureaucracy and federal control of business to the extent of destroying our economic system by eliminating profits in business, and thus submerging and imprisoning human initiative, ackowledged to be the greatest asset in the building of our country and the developing of our trade and commerce.

"Certainly no one with the proper knowledge of conditions can interpret in the recovery program such an intention or objective on the part of the present Administration.

"To think otherwise is to say that a government under which people have advanced most and attained most should be exchanged for a form under which people advance least."

New Life Insurance Gains 8.3 Per Cent For January Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Life insurance started the year with a substantial increase in the amount of new production in January over the corresponding month of 1933. According to a report forwarded by The Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce today, new paid-for life insurance—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—amounts to $665,457,000 for last month, compared with $614,431,000 in January, 1933, an increase of 8.3 per cent.

The statement, which covers the figures of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total volume of life insurance outstanding in all legal reserve companies in this country, says that all classes of life insurance contributed to the increase. Industrial insurance was $197,108,000 compared with $168,312,000 in January last year, an increase of 17.1 per cent; ordinary insurance amounted to $435,676,000 compared with $423,573,000 a year ago, a gain of 2.9 per cent; and group insurance amounted to $32,673,000, compared with $22,546,000, representing a gain of 44.9 per cent.

Exchange Investigating Aircraft Transactions

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has started an investigation of recent transactions in the aircraft stocks. Members were requested by the exchange's business conduct committee to submit detailed accounts of trades in seven issues made during the period from Jan. 26 to Feb. 9.

The stocks named in the questionnaire are Aviation Corp. of Delaware, common; Bendix Aviation Corp., common; Curtiss-Wright Corp., common; Douglas Aircraft, North American Aviation, Inc., United Aircraft & Transport, common, and Wright Aeronautical, common.

While the exchange declined to comment on the inquiry, the action was associated in Wall Street quarters with market movements in the stocks coincident with the controversy over air-mail contracts.

Shipbuilding Revival Under Way in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An early revival in shipbuilding is being predicted here. British shipowners have ordered 35 ships of 250,000 tons gross within the past three months—more than during the whole of the previous six months, The Motor Ship, periodical, points out. Furthermore, tonnage laid-up in the United Kingdom diminished by 37 per cent during 1933.

Uncertainty In Regard to Grain Code Manifested

Restricted Wheat Buying Due in Part to Probable Government Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—The wheat market has continued immune, generally speaking, to the influences of a monetary and economic character that have steamed up other speculative markets.

While stocks have advanced sharply, and cotton and other commodities have been active and strong, wheat has continued to show little response to any of the features that have been counted upon to move prices upward. This has been rather remarkable especially in view of the fact that conditions in the domestic wheat situation have been strong in themselves.

Uncertainty in regard to what the grain code will contain in the way of further governmental control, and as to the proposed commodity exchange legislation have tended to restrict buying and it has been some time since the grain trade has seen any semblance of leadership of an outstanding type.

Visible Stocks Decrease

Visible stocks of wheat have continued to decrease since Jan. 1 at the rate of 2,551,000 bushels a week. At this rate the total visible will be down to about 60,000,000 bushels by the end of June.

Mills report flour sales larger than a year ago, although consumption is being reduced by the processing tax. Receipts have been running heavier the last week or 10 days than a year ago, but it is not believed the run will continue heavy, and in the Southwest the movement has already dropped to small proportions again.

Foreign news has had little effect on the market, the feature abroad still being the absence of any big importing demand for wheat. Crop conditions abroad are favorable in the main.

According to Canadian advices, the reduction in wheat acreage of 15 per cent agreed to will be obtained by voluntary agreement, if possible, and that there will be no bonus paid for such reduction. In this country farmers will be paid a bonus for acreage reduced, and it is expected this will reduce the spring wheat acreage materially.

Large Argentine Shipments

Argentine shipments of wheat were seasonably large at 4,092,000 bushels, and Australian shipments were 1,986,000 bushels, the latter being only about one-third as large as a year ago. Indian crop conditions are more favorable, and a crop about equal to domestic requirements is expected to be harvested.

Trade in corn and oats has been about as sluggish as it has in wheat, there being no decided price trend either way. In both of these grains an unwieldy long interest exists, and new buying is not sufficient to give the market any upward impetus. Primary receipts of corn the last month or so have been larger than last year by a wide margin but prices also have been vastly better than a year ago when prices were so cheap there was little inducement for selling. With the exception of last year, however, corn receipts have been the smallest in 10 years, the movement reflecting the small crop of 1933.

Feeders in some sections are reported paying relatively high prices for corn, and the hog price is more in line with corn than it has been for a long time. Argentine corn conditions continue rather unfavorable.

Despite reports of the possibility of further imports of foreign rye, futures of rye have held rather steady.

Canadian Business Continues Favorable

OTTAWA, Feb. 17 (AP)—Favorable economic conditions continued to prevail in Canada during the past week, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports. The Bureau's Economic Index stood at 9.06 compared with 72.4 in the corresponding week a year ago.

Railway freight movement moved to a new high since April 1932, the gain over January of last year being from 134,432 cars to 176,469, a gain of 31.3 per cent.

Exports were $47,118,000 compared with $32,000,000 in the like month of last year, a gain of 47.2 per cent.

External shipments of pulp and lumber showed considerable gain over December after season adjustment. Wood-pulp exports recorded a gain of 4.5 per cent while the export of planks and boards at 93,983,000 feet showed an adjusted gain of 22.5 per cent.

Cash wheat averaged 65 cents a bushel compared with 60.3 in December and 44.2 in the like month of 1933. Wheat flour advanced from $5.20 per barrel in December to $5.40 in January.

Farmers Paying Slightly More for Commodities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 (AP)—A slight increase in prices paid by farmers for commodities and no change in the prices they received during the last week in January were reported by the Bureau of Agricutural Economics.

The index of farm products prices on Jan. 31 was 71 per cent of the 1910-1914 average, compared with 70 in mid-January and 5- in January, 1933. The general level of prices paid by farmers was 116.5 per cent of the pre-war average, compared with 116 during the previous four months, and 102 in January, 1933.

The index of purchasing power of farm products at 61 was 11 points or 22 per cent higher than in mid-January, 1933.

Investment Bankers Propose Own Code of Fair Practice

Association Meeting at Chicago Sets Up Rules to End Abuses and to Make Safeguards for Investors—To Register Dealers—No 'Preferred Lists'

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 17—Characterizing its work as the "most important step that has ever been taken toward placing the security business in America on a sound foundation," the code-drafting committee of the Investment Bankers Association of America has revealed the details of the tentative fair practice code which have eagerly been awaited in business circles.

The code has been approved by the board of governors of the association, and on Monday, Feb. 19, is to be submitted to open discussion by groups of investment bankers in 26 cities before being put in final form for approval by NRA authorities.

As the tentative code was given to the financial press here yesterday its purposes were summed up as follows in the official announcement:

Protection of Investors

"To protect the investor by eliminating abuses of the past and providing safeguards for the future: to stabilize the business of investment banking and help revive a healthy, orderly capital market, and to establish and enforce uniform high standards of business practice.

"To accomplish these purposes it is necessary, and these rules so provide, for reforms from within the business itself. The problem in investment banking statesmanship today is to develop a new conception of the business which is not only based on sound principles, but recognizes that the interest of the investor are primary and transcend every other interest of the investment banker."

The rules embodied in a 26-page draft, prescribe four major essentials:

"Investment bankers must insist that corporations whose securities they sell to the public will disclose periodically all essential information to help investors know what their securities are worth. Full, accurate and continuing information is required.

"Investment banking practices shall be so conducted as to place the selling of securities on a high plane, eliminating both high-speed distribution and high-pressure selling.

"The fair practice rules must be observed in both letter and spirit, and machinery for their enforcement is set up by the business itself, thus providing the necessary policing power.

"Finally, tribunals are established. To these any investor may bring his grievance."

To Register All Bankers

If approved by the NRA, the fair practice rules will have the force of law under the National Industrial Recovery Act. The code drafters, however, believe it would be better for the good of the business to provide for some means of enforcement without having to recur to the courts.

Hence a system of registration is provided to bring all investment bankers within the authority of the code enforcing committee.

"In substance, it is provided that all investment bankers desiring to do so, would register with the Investment Bankers' Code Committee," the announcement said. "This committee would be guided in interpreting, administering and enforcing the code by principles set up in the code itself. Drastic penalties for violations of the code would be determined by the committee."

"There would be at least one compelling inducement for investment bankers to register and thus accept the jurisdiction of the code committee—namely this: no registered banker could grant any non-registered banker in America the discounts or commissions customary among dealers, nor join with him in any selling syndicate or selling group, but could deal with him only on the same basis as with a member of the general public.

The country is divided into 16 districts for the purpose of setting up the local tribunals known as regional code committees, to which any person might bring his complaint.

Correcting Security Abuses

Particular stress is put on means of correcting abuses in security selling. In this connection the rules are designed to slow down the tempo of distribution of securities. It is provided that every investment banker shall strictly supervise the selling methods of his salesmen and that no sale shall be confirmed unless it has been approved by the investment banker or a responsible member of the firm. So-called doorbell selling of securities is absolutely banned. "It is intended," said the announcement, "that the purchase of securities shall result not from the mere selling ability of a salesman, but from a meeting of minds of the investor and his investment banker, keeping in view the particular financial circumstances of the investor himself."

In giving out the report, Mr. E. C. Wampler of the firm of Lawrence Stern & Co. here and a member of the board of governors of the association, said this opportunity to police itself was one for which the business had been waiting for a long while.

"It should help us," he said, "to get back some of the prestige we have lost, for we believe this is the instrument to do it."

Makes First Thrust Toward Devaluation Of French Franc

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—The devaluation of the French franc by 16 per cent was sought by Deputy Georges Moutet, one of former Premier Herriot's radical Socialists, in a letter to Premier Doumergue.

This was the first public thrust at strong official sentiment against cheapening the French currency.

Mr. Moutet asked Doumergue to use his popularity to give the export industry "a new stimulus, following the example of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan."

Bankers, meanwhile, said the Premier has cut the gold drain from the Bank of France more than 50 per cent since assuming office. One billion francs in gold left its vaults the week ended yesterday, the bank reported, compared to 2,000,000,000 francs in the previous week.

British Rayon Trade Rises During 1933

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—Great Britain's rayon industry made noteworthy progress in 1933, according to a report from the Consul at Manchester, England, to the Commerce Department.

Total production of rayon yarn and waste in the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1933 amounted to 84,000,000 pounds compared with 72,500,000 pounds in 19[illegible] The chief support of the British rayon industry lies in the home market. It is estimated that domestic consumption of rayon increased by approximately 18 per cent in 1933.

Exports of British rayon yarns and tissues in 1933 amounted to 18,130,373 pounds, an increase of 4 per cent over the preceding year. Imports of rayon products into the United Kingdom in 1933 reached a total of 11,521,418 pounds against 10,827,781 pounds in 1932.

Three of the largest British rayon-producing companies in Lancashire are planning large extensions to their plants, the report shows. During January prices of rayon yarns have been materially reduced in the hope of securing a larger share of the domestic and export trade.

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INTEREST BEGINS
FEB. 21

Business Should Take Some Risks, Says Dr. Sprague

Must Produce Things Needed at Prices People Can Afford to Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 17—It is time now for business to go forward, it was declared here last night by Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, professor of banking and finance at Harvard University, speaking to the Business and Professional Men's Current Affairs Institute at University of Cincinnati.

Business must display pioneering enterprise in a willingness to take some risks, said Dr. Sprague. It must expand into the production of things needed at prices people can pay, thereby absorbing labor as it is released by CWA. This, he said, will bring trade recovery.

In assurance that such a course is wise, Dr. Sprague pointed out there would probably be no further monetary experiment on the part of the Administration. He believes none will be necessary if business displays this bravery. On the other hand he felt the Administration could stimulate this confidence—strengthening the confidence in the future of our currency—if the Administration would give the word that this last step of pegging the dollar at 59.06 was the final step in monetary experimentation.

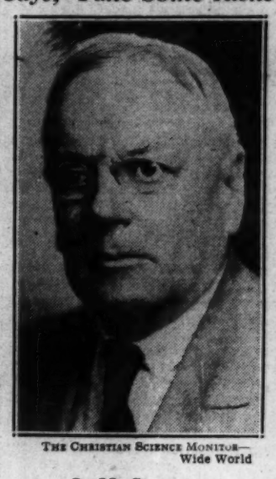
Discussing the effect of the 59-cent dollar, Dr. Sprague said, "This step had no internal effects in the United States worth mentioning. Such a step does not increase prices because it in no way increases the purchasing power of the people. It puts no money in their pockets so that no more can come out. I do not see any automatic corelationship between prices and the gold content of the dollar. It is the Administration's idea that a little inflation will bring immediate business activity. I can see no immediate exhilarating effect.

"There is an upward swing in prices in this country, but, in my opinion, this is due to the great increase in governmental expenditures since last autumn for relief," stated Professor Sprague. "The relief expenditures are analogous to the war expenditures, which also brought a boost in prices. The big problem now is for private industry to absorb labor as it is released by these relief work. If it doesn't, recovery is a long way off."

The immediate effects of the revaluation were found by the professor in its disturbing influence on foreign currencies. Just as in the last week, he said, $130,000,000 in gold left France for the United States on account of the low value of the dollar. This upsetting influence, in which he could see no good, will only be stopped as an equilibrium is reached between the dollar and foreign moneys, he stated.

Dr. Sprague was not heartily in accord with the action of the Government, in the first place, in going off the gold standard, although he could see that such a step was practically inevitable in view of political pressure. Experimentation with the dollar was not viewed by him as a way out.

Says, 'Take Some Risks'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

O. M. Sprague

Professor of Banking and Finance at Harvard University.

American Dollar Lower at $5.09¼ To British Pound

LONDON, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar slipped ⅝ cent to the pound from the overnight quotation today, closing at $5.09¼ to the pound, as compared with the overnight figure of $5.08⅝.

The tendency to ease was attributed to gold-purchasing operations, but the market was quiet.

The French franc eased to 77.97 from an overnight figure of 77.78 to the pound.

The available gold bullion, valued at £690,000 ($3,526,260), was sold, reportedly to American interests, at 135s. 10d. ($34.61) a fine ounce, a decrease of the gold price of 6d.

PARIS, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar gained 5½ centimes on the foreign exchange market today to close at 15.34 francs (6.51 cents to the franc) from yesterday's closing quotation of 15.285 francs (6.54 cents to the franc).

The dollar opened today at 15.30 francs (6.53 cents).

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP)—The United States dollar sold at 2.525 marks (39.60 cents to the mark) today, compared with yesterday's figure of 2.52 marks (39.68 cents).

Oil Output Raised In Panhandle Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, Feb. 17—Declaring emergency conditions existent in the Panhandle oil area, the Texas Railroad Commission has granted an increase of 10,000 barrels daily in the allowable for this field to 52,000 barrels. The order became effective yesterday.

The facts that during the existence of proration nearly 8,000,000 barrels of oil have been taken from storage in the Panhandle area, tremendous amounts of gas have been withdrawn, that certain refineries have been forced to curtail their operation by reason of their inability to procure their requirements in the field, were stressed in the petition.

German Creditors Accept One-Year Standstill Pact

Interest Rate Unchanged —Short-Term Debt Now 3,300,000,000 Marks

BERLIN, Feb. 17 (AP)—The extension of a standstill credit agreement for another year, or until Feb. 26, 1935, resulted yesterday from two weeks of negotiations between a foreign bank creditors' committee and representatives of the Reichsbank and German industry.

In reports on the discussions, the creditors' committee pointed out that in 1930 Germany's short-term foreign debts, which came under the standstill agreement, amounted to at least 8,000,000,000 marks, but by the end of the present month they will have been reduced to 3,300,000,000 marks at the present rate of exchange.

The American dollar sold in Berlin yesterday at 2.52 marks, or 39.68 cents to the mark.

A considerable portion of this reduction, it was said, was due to the use of registered marks.

"It is highly satisfactory and creditable to Germany's efforts that over a period of four years her foreign short-term banking indebtedness should have shown such an enormous reduction," the report said.

"If more normal conditions were to return in which free exchanges would be possible and if confidence were consequently restored, Germany's existing short-term banking debts could not be considered at all beyond her capacity to support."

Under the standstill agreement some German debts were liquidated. Nine foreign banking representatives attended the parley, which began Feb. 5 and ended today.

The creditors' committee, after scrutinizing figures supplied them and the difficulties of Germany's exchange situation, decided it was undesirable to ask a further reduction in the indebtedness and a resumption of payments due on the Gold Discount Bank.

The committee also paid careful attention to whether reductions—for example, of 5 per cent in credit lines now available—could not be made without any or at most a very small provision for foreign exchange.

It was forced to the conclusion that this would be impossible.

It was agreed to maintain interest rates as of last July 15.

Consolidated Gas Of Baltimore Statement

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—The pamphlet report of Consolidated Gas Electric Light & Power Company of Baltimore for 1933 shows gross operating revenue of $27,465,444 compared with $27,506,531 in 1932. Net income available for dividends was $5,717,096, equal to $3.91 a common share, compared with $6,152,554 or $4.29 a share in 1932.

Current assets on Dec. 31 last totaled $12,659,522 against current liabilities of $4,937,551, compared with $14,113,295 and $2,749,240, respectively, at the end of the previous year.

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Hoppe Proves Himself Ready For Final Rush

Gallops Through de Oro in 28 Innings to Win by 50 to 13

World Three-Cushion Billiards Standing

Player, City	W	L	HR	BG
J. N. Bozeman Jr., Vallejo	6	0	8	34
Welker Cochran, San Fran.	5	1	13	39
W. F. Hoppe, New York	5	1	10	28
J. M. Layton, Sedalia, Mo.	5	1	7	43
Allen Hall, Chicago	5	2	7	48
A. J. Thurnblad, Chicago	5	3	6	39
Kinrey Matsuyama, N. Y.	5	3	7	50
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	3	6	9	53
Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia	3	6	8	49
Alfredo de Oro, New York	2	6	6	51
A. G. Kieckhefer, Chicago	2	7	10	45
Leonard Kenney, Chicago	0	9	9	··

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—William F. Hoppe yesterday declared himself very ready for the final rush in the world three-cushion billiards championship at the Capitol Academy, when he galloped through the final match of the evening against that super-veteran, Alfredo de Oro, in 28 innings, including a run of 10.

Kinrey Matsuyama was the other evening victor defeating Otto Reiselt, who scored over Hoppe last week, 50 to 38, in 52 innings.

This brings Hoppe into a triple tie for second place, with J. N. Bozeman Jr. still leading undefeated. Welker Cochran, the champion, as well as Bozeman and Hoppe, will play today, with John M. Layton, the third in the tie, scheduled for Sunday. Reiselt will oppose Leonard Kenney in the first game, then Hoppe against T. S. Denton; Bozeman against Allen Hall, and Cochran against A. J. Thurnblad will complete the schedule.

Matsuyama led all the way in his game with Reiselt, the little Japanese abandoning his usual cautious tactics, and playing freely from the start. Runs of 5, 7 and 6 in the early innings brought Matsuyama into a lead of 27 to 16 at the twentieth inning, and although he resorted to safety play toward the finish, his lead was always considerable. He made another run of 6 later, and ended the battle in the fifty-second inning. Reiselt's best was 4. The score by innings:

Kinrey Matsuyama—0 0 0 0 0 5 1 2 4 0 0 0 7 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 6 2 0 0 1 0 s 2 0 0 s 1—50. Innings—52. High run—7.

Otto Reiselt—1 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 s 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 1 3 0 0 3 1 1s 1 0 0 s 0—38. Innings—51. High run—4. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Hoppe waited until the seventh inning before he broke loose, but the balance of the game was a procession of scores, with de Oro mostly looking on. Hoppe made 24 in the second decade, and ran out with a 4 in the twenty-eighth inning, for the shortest game of the tourney. His high run of 10 puts him in a tie for second place in that respect. He finished in less than 45 minutes. The score by innings:

William F. Hoppe—0 2 0 0 1 1 0 4 3 2 4 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 3 1 1 4 3 0 0 0 1 4—50. Innings—28. High run—10.

Alfredo de Oro—0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—13. Innings—28. High run—2. Referee—Charles McElligott.

Layton kept himself in the running for the critical games to come by the narrowest of margins, by winning the final game of the afternoon play yesterday, from Kieckhefer, in 50 innings, 50 to 47, after Kieckhefer was repeatedly leading him at intervals, all the way through. It was the best game of the tournament so far, with both players showing high-class play, and contesting every advantage, with careful play on the safety basis.

Denton won the first game from the perennial loser of the tourney, Kenney, who has played good billiards all the way through, but not quite good enough to win. Sixty-one innings were required, and the score was 50 to 37. Denton made a high run of 80, and several fouls, while Kenney's best run was six.

A pair of safeties in succession by Denton put Kenney ahead at the start, but Denton gradually gained on him, and reached the halfway mark in the thirty-fifth inning, 25 to 16 for Kenney. Denton made his high run soon afterward, but added another foul to his list. Kenney ran 6 in the forty-seventh, to get within hailing distance of Denton, but the latter plodded on and ran out the game in the sixty-first inning. The score by innings:

T. S. Denton—4 0 1 0 s (8—2) 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1s 1 0 1 s 1 0 1s 2 0 0 0 0 0 5 s 0 2 0 0 8 0 0 (1—1) 1 0 0 3 2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3s 0 1 2 0 1—50. Innings—61. High run—8.

Leonard Kenney—0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 s (4—1) 0 0 s 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 6 s 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 1—37. Innings—60. High run—6. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

There was little or no difference in the scores all the way through the game between Kieckhefer and Layton, with both playing fast and scoring freely from the start. Both scored better than a carom an inning at the start, and Layton maintained this until his thirty-first inning. Then he slipped slightly and Kieckhefer overtook and passed him, 33 to 32, at the end of the thirty-fourth. They seesawed in the lead for a few innings, then Kieckhefer worked ahead to lead at 41 to 35. But Layton was playing safe with great skill and the Chicagoan made few successful shots. Kieckhefer made a run of 4 to tie the score at 46-all, then at 47-all, but a final 3 by Layton ended the battle in his fiftieth inning. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—4 1 0 2 3 1 0 0 0 0 1s 1 5 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0 2 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 2 5 0 s 1s 1 0 0 1 3—50. Innings—80. High run—5.

A. G. Kieckhefer—2 2 0 3 0 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 4 1 1 4 1 1 2 3 0 1 0 0 2 2 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1—47. Innings—50. High run—4. s—Safety. Referee—Joseph Ferguson.

Yale Swimmers Win, Waterpolo Team Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—Yale and Columbia divided the honors in their Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship aquatic meet at the Morningside Heights pool last night, when the Eli captured the swimming events, 51½ to 19½, and the Blue and White took the waterpolo game, 30 to 12. Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia, was the only Columbia swimmer able to win a first place, and he took the 100-yard freestyle in 55 1-5s. T. John Mulcahy '34 was the star of the waterpolo game, scoring five tough goals for his team. The swimming summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by David L. Livingston '35S, Yale; Eugene Jennings Jr., '35, Columbia, second; Harmon L. Staples '34, Columbia and N. V. King '35S, Yale, tied for third. Time—23 4-5s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Eugene Jennings Jr. '35, Columbia; Robert C. Winfield '36, Yale, second; Robert Jennings '35, Columbia, third. Time—55 1-5s.

220-Yard Freestyle—Won by Richard W. Wilson '35, Yale; Thomas A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia, second; Richard F. Corroon '35, Yale, third. Time—2m. 21s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Joseph Barker Jr. '34, Yale; Norris D. Hoyt '36, Yale, second; Thomas A. Wright Jr. '34, Columbia, third. Time—5m. 11 1-5s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Crawford J. Campbell '36, Yale; Stanley J. Greenzeig '36, Columbia, second; Arnold H. Redding '36, Columbia, third. Time—1m. 45s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by Walter L. Sawell Jr. '34S, Yale; Charles S. Judson '36S, Yale, second; William Patterson '36, Columbia, third. Time—2m.33 4-5s.

Fancy Dive—Won by Robert M. Henry '36, Yale (76.46 points); Harold P. Buckingham '35, Yale, second; M W Black '35, Columbia, third.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (Ralph S. Penn '36, Richard F. Corroon '35, Richard W. Wilson '35, David L. Livingston '35S). Time—3m. 40 2-5s.

Princeton Tigers Win Eastern Court Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 17—The Princeton Tigers jumped right back into the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League race here last night by defeating the Yale quintet, 41 to 29. The victory put the Tigers in a tie with the Eli for second place. Most of the Princeton floor goals were shot from long range. John E. Seibert '34 won high-scoring honors of the evening with 17 points. The summary:

Princeton		Yale
Willett, Nevitt, lf	rg	Reese
Fairman, rf	lg	Miles
Seibert, c	c	Wilson, Klein
MacMillan, lg	rf	DeAngelis, Saner
Grebauskas, rg	lf	Nikkel

Score—Princeton 41, Yale 29. Goals from floor—Seibert 7, Fairman 5, Grebauskas 4, MacMillan 2 for Princeton; Nikkel 2, Miles 2, Reese 2, DeAngelis 2, Saner, Wilson for Yale. Goals from foul—Seibert 3, Fairman, Grebauskas for Princeton; Miles 3, Nikkel 2, Reese 2, Saner, Klein for Yale. Referee—Degnan. Umpire—Young.

Eppa Rixey Retires

CINCINNATI, Ohio., Feb. 17 (AP)—Eppa Rixey laid aside his pitcher's glove yesterday to quit baseball forever after 21 years in the major leagues. Rixey is 43. Doubting that he could stand the pace of another season, he elected to drop out instead. "I suppose," he agreed, "I'll be as restless as the old fire horse down on the farm when the season is on, but I will have to resign myself to the peaceful life. I won't miss many games at Redland field this summer at that."

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 2, Oklahoma City 1.

Eastern Hockey League

Bronx H. C. 7, New York A. C. 3.

Dartmouth and Eli Win in Race For Hobey Baker Prize

Dartmouth's varsity hockey team took undisputed possession of first place in the Intercollegiate Quadrangular Hockey League last night at the Boston Garden, defeating a fighting Harvard sextet by the score of 3 to 2. The Green took an early lead, scoring two goals to Harvard's one in the first period. Each team scored once in the second session and the Crimson forced the play in the third, but could not pass Dartmouth's goalie and captain, James H. McHugh '34. Frank G. Spain '34 figured in all of Dartmouth's goals, scoring the first unassisted and providing passes for the other two. The summary:

Dartmouth		Harvard
Power, Riley, lw	rw	Beale, Holmes, Callaway
Spain, Morton, c	c	Mosley, Hallowell, Dewey Guibord, Arthur Crowther, rw
	lw	Hasler, Hovenanian, Kirkland, Duffy
Bennett, Neill, ld	rd	Dow, Lane
Fitzpatrick, Neill, rd	ld	Watts, Lane
McHugh, g	g	de Give

Score—Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2. Goals—Spain, Guibord and Fitzpatrick for Dartmouth; Watts and Hallowell for Harvard. Assists—Spain 2 for Dartmouth; Holmes for Harvard. Referees—Robertson and Foley. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17—The Yale varsity hockey team registered its second Quadrangular League victory of the season here last night, beating Princeton's previously undefeated sextet, 7 to 2. The Eli ran in six goals in the first two periods before the Tigers could get into the scoring column. Both Princeton goals came early in the final period. The Tigers and Bulldogs each have two victories and one defeat in the league standing. The summary:

Yale		Princeton
Colby, lw	rw	Tiers
Mills, c	c	Kammer
Cooke, rw	lw	Poole
Gilligan, ld	rd	Lane
Robson, rd	ld	Lea
Snyder, g	g	Thouron

Score—Yale 7, Princeton 2. Goals—Mills 2, Colby, Gilligan, R. Shepard, Rodd, Pillsbury for Yale; Lea and Kammer for Princeton. Assists—Mills, Robson, Stoddard for Yale; Lane 2, Kammer, Tiers for Princeton. Spares—Herrick, Pillsbury, Marckwald, R. Shepard, Rodd, Stoddard, Robinson, Wilmerding for Yale: Cathles, Gardner, Willis, Holsapple, Lawson, Savage, Flynn, Fentress, Walker for Princeton. Referees—MacDonald and Hughes. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Michigan Takes First Game of Series by 5-3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 17—The University of Michigan hockey team won the first of a two-game series with University of Wisconsin last night here, 5 to 3. John H. Sherf '35, took scoring honors for the Wolverines with three sensational goals. The summary:

Michigan		Wisconsin
Sherf, Sindles, Courtis, lw	rw	Quinn, Halverson
Artz, Stewart, c	c	Maxwell, Gillies
G. David, McEacheran, rw	lw	Fallon, Mercier
Chapman, MacCollum, ld	rd	Southworth
L. David, rd	ld	Femal
Jewell, g	g	Heyer

Score—Michigan 5, Wisconsin 3. Goals—Sherf 3, G. David 2 for Michigan; Mercier, Southworth, Quinn for Wisconsin. Assists—Stewart, McEacheran for Michigan. Referee—Percy Traub. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Cambridge Rugby Team To Visit U. S. in April

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 (AP)—Cambridge University's Rugby team will sail from England in the Berengaria on March 28 for its American tour, it was announced today by the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, sponsor of the visit.

The schedule agreed upon calls for the visitors to play Harvard at Ohio field here April 7; Princeton at Palmer Stadium, Princeton, April 10; Yale at New Haven, on April 12, and a combined all-east side probably at Baker Field here, April 14.

The Cambridge team will consist of G. W. Parker, K. C. Fyfe, R. C. S. Dick, W. Woller, W. G. S. Johnston, C. W. Jones, J. E. Bowcott, A. MacIntyre, J. R. Stewart, R. B. Jones, W. J. Leather, R. O. Murray, J. R. C. Lord, C. D. Laborde, A. M. Rees, J. H. Bowman, J. M. Griffiths, P. R. Bowring and H. K. Roseveare.

College Basketball Results

Alabama 29, Mississippi State 28.
Albion 32, Kalamazoo 26.
Armour Tech 36, Wayne 15.
Augustana 42, Eureka 27.
Baltimore 44, Gallaudet 20.
California 42, U. C. L. A. 30.
Carleton 28, Cornell C. 22.
Carthage 47, McKendree 27.
Centenary 38, Loyola 34.
Dana 50, York 41.
Emory & Henry 36, William & Mary 18.
Erskine 44, College of Charleston 39.
Florida 39, Auburn 21.
Hastings 35, Nebraska Wesleyan 33.
Heidelberg 26, Bowling Green 23.
Hobart 41, Oberlin 30.
Illinois Normal 29, Carbondale T. 26.
Illinois Wesleyan 49, Charleston T. 25.
Kansas 26, Iowa State 23.
Knox 42, Bradley 30.
LaCrosse T. 31, River Falls T. 30.
Louisiana State 43, Tulane 32.
Louisville 27, Eastern Kentucky 20.
Marietta 34, Ohio 25.
Mass. State 34, New Hampshire 30.
Millersville T. 45, Bloomsburg T. 41.
Missouri 30, Washington 18.
Montana 36, Montana State 33.
N. D. State 36, North Dakota U. 28.
New Mexico 35, N. M. Aggies 32.
North Carolina 30, Duke 25.
Ohio Northern 51, Hiram 25.
Oregon 25, Washington State 20.
Oshkosh 32, Milwaukee T. 20.
Princeton 41, Yale 29.
Providence 25, Harvard 18.
Simpson 34, Central 15.
So. California 28, Stanford 22.
South Dakota 41, Morningside 24.
Superior T. 38, Eau Claire T. 34.
Tennessee 45, Vanderbilt 34.
Tufts 38, Williams 29.
Vermont 24, Norwich 18.
Washington 24, Oregon State 21.

Star Class Yachts to Nassau

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 17—The United States will be represented by six star class yachts in the international races which are to be sailed off Nassau, Bahamas, starting the first of next month. This was assured when the Ace, the Gull, the Winsome, the Natty Bumpo, the Grey Fox and a new yacht owned by J. H. White, were put aboard the Munagro of the Munson line yesterday. The Natty Bumpo will represent the Lake Otsego fleet, the Gull and Winsome will represent the Peconic Bay fleet, while the Ace and White's yacht will represent the Western Long Island Sound fleet. The Grey Fox does not represent any fleet and will sail as an open entry for the Johnnie Walker Trophy.

Portuguese Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Lindsay Carlow, a member of the Troon Golf Club, Ayrshire, Scotland, has won the 1934 open golf championship of Portugal. In the final match here recently he defeated N. G. Mathey, Lisbon, by 3 and 2.

Lehigh Elects Bell

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Feb. 17 (AP)—G. T. Bell Jr. was elected captain of the Lehigh University swimming team yesterday. His home is in Washington.

College Swimming Results

F. & M. 45, Swarthmore 20.
Michigan 58, Ohio State 26.
Yale 51½, Columbia 19½.

California Five Retains Lead In Southern Race

Washington Certain of at Least Tie in Northern Division Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 17—University of California's basketball varsity retained the leadership of the southern division of the Pacific Coast Conference by defeating the University of California at Los Angeles last night, 42 to 30. The contest, witnessed by 2000 people, was played in the Olympic Auditorium.

U. C. L. A. opened strong, went into a four-point lead, and held the advantage during practically all of the first half. At half time the score was 21 to 19 in favor of the Bruins. But the strong California quintet was master of the situation throughout the second period, and rolled up 23 more points while holding their adversaries to only nine points. The summary:

California		U. C. L. A.
Eifert, lf	rg	Ashen, Wells
Engelhard, Luce, rf	lg	Trotter, Haight
Meek, Cordes, Hay, c	c	Reitz, McFadden
Stansky, Kenney, lg	rf	Piper, Church
McGaffey, Olson, Coughlan, rg	lf	Melancon, Johns, Widlicska

Score—California 42, California at Los Angeles 30. Goals from floor—Eifert 9, McGaffey 3, Engelhard 2, Meek 2 for California; Piper 4, Reitz 4, McFadden 2, Johns for U. C. L. A. Goals from foul—Eifert 4, Olson 2, Kenney, Engelhard, Meek, McGaffey for California; Piper 4, Johns, Haight, Wells, Reitz for U. C. L. A. Referee—J. J. Blewett. Umpire—O. M. Landreth.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif., Feb. 17—Southern California's Trojan quintet staged a thrilling finish to edge out a challenging Stanford team, 28 to 22, here last night. Stanford trailed at half time, 17 to 8, but held a tight defense in the second period, creeping up to lead by 22 to 21 near the finish. The Trojans rallied to win easily. The summary:

Southern Calif.		Stanford
Holbrook, Browning, Muth, lf	rg	Page
Elliott, Hupp, rf	lg	Rogers, Lindsey
Guttero, c	c	Edelen
Kelly, lg	rf	Anderson, Cowing
Bescos, rg	lf	Topping, Gorter

Score—Southern California 28, Stanford 22. Goals from floor—Guttero 5, Holbrook 3, Kelly 2 for Southern California; Topping 3, Edelen 2, Page 2, Rogers for Stanford. Goals from foul—Browning 4, Holbrook 2, Elliott 2 for Southern California; Anderson 2, Cowing, Topping, Edelen, Lindsey for Stanford. Referee—Henry Sproull. Umpire—Lloyd Keith.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 17—The University of Washington Huskies cinched a tie for the championship of the northern division race of the Pacific Coast Conference when they defeated Oregon State, 24 to 21, here last evening before 8200 cheering spectators. With 10 minutes left to play, the score stood 17 to 16 after Clyde Wagner '35, Washington center, made a goal under the basket. F. W. Hill '35, substitute State guard, tied the count, and W. F. MacDonald '34, veteran State guard, made a basket, placing his team in the lead.

Wagner made another goal to tie the count. C. G. Folen '36, center, gathered two free throws, finishing Oregon State's score and putting it in the lead, 21 to 19.

Capt. Harold G. Lee '34, Washington guard, garnered a floor goal and a free throw, giving Washington a one-point margin with only four minutes left to play. Jack A. Hanover '34, veteran guard, clinched the game for Washington with a floor goal. The summary:

Washington		Oregon State
Galer, lf	rg	Lenchitsky, Hill
Hanover, rf	lg	MacDonald
Wagner, c	c	Folen
Weber, lg	rf	O'Connell, Taylor
Lee, rg	lf	Hibbard, Palmberg

Score—Washington 24, Oregon State 21. Goals from floor—Galer 5, Wagner 2, Hanover, Weber, Lee for Washington; MacDonald, Folen, O'Connell, Taylor, Hibbard, Palmberg for Oregon State. Goals from foul—Lee 4 for Washington; Folen 5, Lenchitsky, Hill, Hibbard, Taylor for Oregon State. Referee—Alfred Hopkins. Umpire—Abe Cohn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., Feb. 17—In a closely contested basketball game which saw the lead change 10 times and tied twice, University of Oregon nosed out State College of Washington, 25 to 20, last night.

Jack E. Robertson '34, veteran forward, paced the winners with spectacular long-range shooting, counting 10 points for scoring honors. At half time Washington State led, 12 to 11. In the last five minutes, the visitors blanked the Cougars and stalled effectively. The summary:

Oregon		Washington State
Sanford, Robertson, lf	rg	McNeil, Wills
Berg, Gemmell, rf	lg	Scott, Driver
W. Jones, Miller, c	c	Houston
Olinger, lg	rf	McPhee, Holstine
B. Jones, Watts, rg	lf	Johnson

Score—Oregon 25, Washington State 20. Goals from floor—Robertson 5, Gemmell 3, Sanford, Olinger, B. Jones for Oregon; Houston 2, Wills 2, Johnson, Holstine, Scott for Washington State. Goals from foul—B. Jones 2, Olinger for Oregon; Holstine 4, McPhee, Houston for Washington State. Referee—J. M. Mitchell, Spokane. Umpire—Roger Folgate, Walla Walla.

Arkansas Golfers Set Pace

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 17 (AP)—Julius Ackarbloom and Byron Nelson of Arkansas clicked off masterly golf strokes to post sub-par rounds of 69 and set the pace over the first 18 holes of the $2000 Galveston open yesterday. Ackerbloom, Little Rock wizard, carded 37—32—69. Nelson, 22-year-old professional at the Texarkana Country Club, shot a 33—36—69. Ackerbloom's four birdies gave him the lowest back nine score. Nelson's three birdies gave him the lowest front nine. Harry Cooper, Chicago's seasoned campaigner, beat a sterling field of shotmakers to third place with 37—33—70, two under. Fourth place went to Horton Smith of Oak Park, Ill., who carded a 36—35—71. Smith riddled the municipal course for five birdies, but allowed four of them to fly away with several badly played holes.

College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 3, Harvard 2.
Michigan 5, Wisconsin 3.
Yale 7, Princeton 2.

Skiers May Compete On Portable Slides And Hills in Future

DETROIT, Feb. 17 (AP)—The boys who jump off man-made cliffs on skis are having visions of making their leaps in the not too distant future off portable slides and hills that would be shipped around the country like traveling circuses.

They admit that they may be building castles, or scaffolds, in the air, but some of the professional ski jumpers who are here for a meet next Sunday said today that prominent figures in the sport world are considering the idea, and predicted it would be "a gold mine."

Among them were Alf and Sverre Engen, Anton Lekang, the Haugen brothers and the Hall brothers. Impressed by the crowds which have turned out for tournaments this winter, they were unanimous in the belief that residents of sections where the most thrilling of winter sports now is seen only in the news reels would turn out in even greater numbers for ski exhibitions.

Snow, they pointed out, is no problem, since it is now being shipped hundreds of miles for ski tournaments, and the portable slide and hill is receiving careful attention.

"Jacob Ruppert, who owns the Yankee Stadium, is contemplating the erection of an artificial slide and hill, all in one section, for next winter," said Lekang, the 1932 amateur ski-jumping champion who now is a professional.

"Fred Harris, of Brattleboro, Vt., former secretary of the National Ski Association, is another who is interested in the idea of a portable slide and hill. It sounds like a stupendous task, but if it could be done and ski-jumping put on the same status as a traveling circus, it would be a gold mine."

Providence Reds Take Second, Beating Quebec

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	10	75	66	32
Providence	12	7	7	55	51	31
Quebec	12	6	12	63	80	30
Philadelphia	10	6	12	69	69	26
New Haven	10	3	16	49	65	23

Result Feb. 16

Providence 3, Quebec 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 17—The Providence Reds climbed back into second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing here last night by virtue of a 3-to-2 victory over the Quebec Beavers. The defeat dropped the Beavers into third place.

Harrington and Giroux put Providence out in front in the second period after a scoreless first session. The former scored the first goal and the latter shot in two before Phillips found the net for the Beavers. Quebec scored again in the third period, but could not get in the tying goal. The summary:

Providence		Quebec
Harrington, lw	rw	McIntyre
Giroux, c	c	Lowrey
Murray, rw	lw	McCabe
Mulligan, rd	rd	Ayres
McVicar, rd	ld	Molyneaux
Byrne, g	g	Smith

Score—Providence 3, Quebec 2. Goals—Giroux 2, Harrington for Providence; Phillips and McCabe for Quebec. Assists—Gaudreault, Harrington, Murray and Alexandre for Providence; McCabe, Lowrey and Molyneaux for Quebec. Spares—Hart, Gaudreault, Rivers, Lesieur Nichols, Taylor and Alexandre for Providence; Wilson, Quenneville, Toupin, Blake, Ward, Phillips and Leroux for Quebec. Referee—Burch. Linesman—Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Saskatoon Wins Another

DAVOS, Switz., Feb. 16 (Canadian Press)—The Saskatoon Quakers hockey team, winner of the world amateur championship tournament at Milan, yesterday recorded the twenty-sixth victory of its European tour by beating the Davos Hockey Club, 2 to 1.

College Waterpolo Result

Columbia 30, Yale 12.

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Needless to say, The Richman Brothers Company considers The Christian Science Monitor a permanent and valuable part of its advertising schedule.

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Pell Entered To Defend His Racquets Title

Twenty-Four Players Will Seek United States Singles Championship

Another national bat-and-ball championship comes to Boston this season when the United States racquets singles tournament opens at the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, Boylston Street, on Wednesday. Play will continue for five days. The field includes 24 players.

Stanley G. Mortimer of New York is seeded No. 1 in the draw. The others in the seeded list are: Huntington D. Sheldon, New York; Clarence C. Pell, New York; James R Leonard, New York; Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia; and Robert Grant 3d of Jericho, L. I., N. Y., a junior in Harvard College.

The first United States racquets title was won back in 1890 by B. Spaulding de Garmedia of the New York Racquet Club. Pell and Mortimer have won the national crown more than once. Pell won his first title in 1915 and Mortimer's first victory came in 1916. Sheldon won the title in 1929. The tournament has been held every year since 1890 with the exception of the war years, 1918 and 1919. Pell is the defending champion. The draw:

First Round

Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, vs. Malcolm W. Greenough, Boston, Wednesday, 1 p. m.; William K. Laughlin, New York, vs. Warren Ingersoll, Philadelphia, Wednesday, 11 a. m.; Hartland P. MacDougall, Montreal, vs. Chandler P. Anderson Jr. New York, Wednesday, 3 p. m.; Henry C. Clark, Boston, vs. John K. Mitchell Jr. Boston, Wednesday, 9 a. m.; Clarence C. Pell Sr., New York, vs. Gerald Henderson, Boston, Wednesday, 2 p. m.; Louis F. Bishop Jr., New York, vs. Charles C. Peabody, Boston, Wednesday, 10 a. m.; James W. Paul, Boston, vs. Malcolm C. Kirkbridge, New York, Wednesday, 4 p. m.; Joseph W. Brooks, New York, vs. Robert Grant 3d., Harvard, Wednesday, 12 m.

Second Round

Top Half Byes—Huntington D. Sheldon, New York, vs. Charles H. Stockton, Boston, Thursday, 12 m.; J. Nelson B. Pell, Harvard, vs. Edward M. Edwards, Philadelphia, Thursday, 10 a. m.

Bottom Half Byes—Roger W. Cutler, Boston, vs. James R. Leonard, New York, Thursday, 4 p. m.; Clarence C. Pell Jr., New York, vs. Stanley G. Mortimer Jr., Harvard, Thursday, 9 a. m.

Cubs Meet Arrows In Can-Am League Contest Tonight

Lineup at Garden Tonight

Boston		Philadelphia
Heximer, lw		rw, Boyd
Halliday, c		c, Andersoft
Filmore, rw		lw, King
McInenly, ld		rd, Peters
J. Jerwa, rd		ld, Jeremiah
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Boston spares—Buckles, Davie, F. Jerwa, Cunningham, Weir, Smillie, Patterson. Philadelphia spares—Waite, Hudson, Wilson, McGoldrick, Collings, Hinsperger, Desmarais.

If the Bruin Cubs fail to show more against the Philadelphia Arrows tonight than they did against Quebec they will have their difficulties winning. Their last engagement against the Quebec Beavers at the Garden Wednesday found the Hitchman cohorts playing a grand game of shinny intermingled with woodchopping and devoid of any semblance of hockey.

The Arrows come here hoping to advance their chances of finishing higher in the standing. Manager Herb Gardiner has a clever lot of hockey players and in the first line of attack the finest combination in the league. The locals, too, have clever hockey players and if Manager Hitchman can browbeat or cajole them into playing hockey instead of trying to cut down the Arrows, a real exhibition of skill is in store.

Although not out of the running yet, the visitors have not fared very well against the locals in past games this season to expect much tonight. In six games played the Cubs have won three, Philadelphia only one and two were tied. Tonight the visitors will be handicapped by the loss of Wilf McLeod, a promising forward who met with a mishap in the last Philadelphia game.

All-Bermuda Net Final In the Women's Singles

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 17 (AP)—Bermuda players did unexpectedly well today in the annual Princess Hotel tennis tournament and two of them, Gladys Hutchings and Mrs. William Freisenbruch Jr., made it an all-home talent affair in the women's singles final.

Miss Hutchings, Bermuda's No. 1 woman player, vanquished Mary Joplin of New York, 6—0, 6—1, in a semifinal match. Mrs. Freisenbruch did not play.

In the men's division A. Bassford of New York called on his long court experience for the skill to defeat Ben Cutler, former Yale football player, 6—2, 6—4. William Freisenbruch Jr., third ranking player in Bermuda, easily defeated Commander E. R. Mainguay, well-known Ottawa player, 6—0, 6—1, in a second-round match.

The leading mixed doubles match saw Mrs. M. DeWolfe and Commander Mainguay of Ottawa eliminate Mrs. G. F. Rand and P. Huston of Buffalo, N. Y., 6—3, 6—2.

Yale Coaches Pleased

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17 (AP)—Earle Neale slumped into a chair at the Yale athletic offices yesterday after a get-acquainted tour, and smiling broadly the new Eli assistant football coach summed up his reaction with the words, "I'm just tickled to death to be here." Denny Myers, who came to New Haven with him from West Virginia to assist Raymond (Ducky) Pond establish a new football régime at Yale indorsed Neale's sentiments with a quiet nod. The trio got together for their first long chat after Neale and Myers completed their preliminary inspection of the campus and the vast athletic plant. Of the new varsity staff named recently in a sweeping shakeup, only Ivan Williamson, former Michigan star, was absent. He is expected here in time for the start of spring practice Feb. 26.

Boston Golfer Leads With 75

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—Fred J. Hannon of Boston, member of last year's Leslie Cup team, carded a 39—36—75 yesterday to take the lead in the first qualifying round of the tenth annual Dixie amateur golf championship. Qualifying closes Monday, and match play begins Tuesday, with the 36-hole finals scheduled for Friday. Tommy Goodwin of Monroe, N. Y., the defending champion, is expected to qualify either Sunday or Monday.

College Wrestling Result

Columbia 16, Harvard 14.

Sporting Around the Hub

FRANKIE SPAIN, who received his early schooling at Newton High, almost single-handed gave Harvard a lesson in hockey last night at the Boston Garden. The Dartmouth senior was a marked man when he skated onto the ice at the start of the game; but still he broke loose and figured in all three of his team's goals. The victory gave Dartmouth a clean sweep of the two-game series and first place in the Quadrangular League standing. Incidentally, it is the first time since 1928 that the Green has taken a series from the Crimson.

* * *

While Spain was holding the spotlight at the Garden, another former Newton star, Walter "Doc" Billings, was leading the Bowdoin varsity to a 3-to-2 triumph over Northeastern on the Boston Arena ice. The rugged Newton boy, handling himself more like a seasoned pro than a college star, shot in two unassisted goals in the second period to offset the two-goal Northeastern drive in the opening session. In the third period Billings furnished the assist for the winning goal that enabled Bowdoin to hand the Huskies their second defeat in nine games. In the other half of the double-header at the Arena, Boston University beat Boston College, 6 to 3.

* * *

The varsity polo teams of Harvard and Princeton meet at the Commonwealth Armory tonight, the game starting at 9 o'clock.

* * *

There may never be another tennis player with the native skill of Cochet. Tilden is great, perhaps the greatest all-court player in history. Vines is great, possessing an overhead attack and a service equipment that lifts him from the rank and file. But Cochet, with agility, dexterity, wonderful anticipatory powers and marvelous stroke production, is the nearest thing to the ideal tennis player that the game has seen.

* * *

Eppa Rixey, after 21 long years of service as a National League pitcher, has retired to the rank of spectator. It will seem odd to watch the Cincinnati Reds when they come to Braves Field without seeing this long, loose-jointed left-hander, who started pitching major-league baseball with the Phillies back in 1912. Rixey was a tireless worker in the pitcher's box, and one of the best golfers among the players.

* * *

Although the Braves are usually tight-lipped over salary debates with players, word leaked out of club headquarters yesterday that Ed "Lefty" Brandt is listed among the holdouts.

Speaking of holdouts, Jimmy Foxx and his boss, Connie Mack, are rumored to be "miles" apart in their salary discussion. The veteran Philadelphia leader is said to have cut the big first baseman's salary despite the fact that he won the American League batting championship in 1933 as well as capturing home-run honors.

* * *

Henri Cochet, the French amateur tennis star who is to make his American professional bow in New York Feb. 19 and 21, and at the Boston Garden Feb. 23 and 24, is one of the best all-round athletes ever developed in his homeland. Henri gave up soccer and other sports at an early age, however, because his parents wanted him to develop the streak of genius which he showed on a tennis court. It is because of his willingness to give up other activities that Cochet became the top-ranking player of amateur tennis.

* * *

Four-hundred and thirty-seven college athletes have been entered in the University Club track meet, to be held at the Garden next Wednesday evening. Harvard heads the list with 45 entered, while M. I. T. is second with 34. Boston College, Bowdoin, Colby, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Maine, Northeastern and New Hampshire all have more than 20 men ready to compete.

* * *

The Interscholastic League All-Stars have a stout schedule of games to face before their season is concluded. In addition to the two games with the Bay State All-Stars, the Interscholastic boys will tackle Catholic High School of Montreal on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday and then on Saturday afternoon, March 3, will play the crack Harvard freshman team, led by George Ford and coached by Clarke Hodder. Since the March 3 date is a post-season date for the Harvard freshmen and the Crimson authorities have a rigid rule prohibiting extra games, the freshmen are billed as the Crimson Ramblers.

* * *

Winchester High and Wakefield High finished in a tie for first place in the Middlesex Basketball League standing after last night's games, the former defeating Lexington while Wakefield was taking Stoneham.

* * *

Two local college basketball games are scheduled for tonight. Northeastern varsity meets Lowell Textile on the Boston Y. M. C. A. court, and Williams College faces M. I. T. at the Hangar Gym in Cambridge.

Onus of Making Ends Meet Falls Hard on Secretaries

(Continued from Page 1)

a minister or ambassador the senior diplomatic secretary acts as chargé d'affaires. This means that he is temporarily the head of the American diplomatic mission and all formal relations with the foreign government are carried on through him.

The utility of diplomatic secretaries outside of the office depends on their personality and their energy and tact. A secretary may devote his spare time exclusively to card-playing and profitless occupations. But if he is a man of intelligence and ambition he is sure to direct his social activities in such a manner as to help widen his contacts.

Diplomatic Golf Game

Just as golf in America often serves a useful purpose in bringing business men together, so in foreign diplomatic posts golf and other sports furnish an important means of establishing contacts. In countries where shooting and hunting are indulged in by the government classes, it is an advantage to a diplomatic secretary to be able to shoot and ride well.

In one central European post, for example, the Prime Minister was passsionately fond of bird-shooting. A young secretary of the American legation, who happened to be an exceptionally good shot, came, for this reason, to be frequently called upon by the Prime Minister to accompany him on week-end shooting parties. The information which he thus obtained about the country to which the secretary was accredited was of great use to him and to his mission.

Junior secretaries may live very simply and inexpensively. As a rule their unavoidable social obligations requiring the spending of much money are few. In the higher ranks, however, the necessary social obligations are often almost as many as those imposed on the minister or ambassador. As a result the cost of living of a higher ranking diplomatic secretary is often far in excess of his salary.

Secretaries Feel Burden

Take, for example, the actual cases of three secretaries. The first, as counselor of one of our important European embassies, receiving a salary of $9000, had total expenditures in 1933 of $28,300. The second, lower in rank, and receiving a salary of $6000, had total expenditures of $12,720. The third, still lower in rank, and receiving a salary of $4500, had total expenditures of $12,816.

As in the case of ministers and ambassador, rent, light and heat are the largest items. An average rent of from $1200 to $2000, and operating expenses of from $1000 to $3000 is the rule. In some posts it is impossible to live suitably for even these figures. There are other posts, however, where important economies can be made. Experience in such capitals as Rome and Vienna show, for example, that an average food allowance for diplomatic secretaries runs from $200 to $250 a month.

Comparison with the British, showing the maximum and minimum amounts paid to career officers, including salaries, rent and representation allowances in certain classes, is as follows:

	Great Britain	United States
Counselors	*$9,095-$16,080	$8,000-$9,000
First secret'r's.	*5,475- 11,918	5,000- 7,000
Second secr't'r's	3,416- 7,543	4,500- 5,000
Third secret'r's.	*2,939- 5,100	2,750- 4,000

*With houses.

Education a Factor

In the case of diplomatic secretaries, most of whom have growing families, the factor of education is of special importance. In many capitals of the world there are no suitable schools in which American children can be placed. This does not, of course, apply to the large capitals in Europe.

As a result it is often necessary to send children to boarding schools elsewhere. This adds greatly to the expense of their education and usually implies extra sums for travel to and from the post where the parents are stationed. Consequently there must be a substantial margin over and above the actual cost of living in the post. In actual practice, however, the salary and allowances paid by the Government are scarcely half—and sometimes even less of the simple cost of living in different posts.

The disadvantages of such a system are obvious. In the first place, no one without an independent income of from $3000 to $5000 as a minimum can enter the diplomatic service. In the second place, the fact that the pay and allowances are so inadequate and that the proportion of the personal income that must be spent in order to live properly increases with advance in rank and service tends to demoralize the average foreign service officer. He feels that he is working for an ungrateful government and that as a matter of fact the better his work the more he has to pay out of his own pocket for it.

Relief Has Been Tardy

Realizing the extent to which this hampered the foreign service, successive secretaries of state fought to have the allowances increased, and finally succeeded, through the passage of the so-called Moses-Linthicum bill, in providing rent and post allowances, which were adjusted to the cost of living in different countries.

In pleading for their extension, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, testifying before the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations, quoted the following letter from a former foreign service officer, describing the morale in the service before and after this change was effected:

"The morale and esprit de corps of the service had been brought to a very high point up to the year 1924. From this date the service quite definitely began to slide backward. Men lost interest in their work and felt they belonged to a branch of the Government in which little interest was taken at home and to which little importance was credited. It was a sad matter to observe a splendid service thus going to pieces.

"The downward tendency prevailed until the summer of 1929 and affected most of the officers, both in the high and in the low grades. From the summer of 1929 onward men returning from the department to the field brought encouraging stories. . . . Shortly thereafter these stories became, little by little, realities. Pessimism and disinterest seemed to be wiped out in an amazingly short space of time.

"I have never witnessed such a decided right-about in any organization and do not believe that those officers of the department who were effecting these changes for the better could themselves have fully realized their far-reaching results."

These extra allowances that had done so much to restore the morale of the foreign service are now once more in abeyance. In addition the secretaries have taken a 15 per cent cut in their salaries and in many countries have lost from 30 to 40 per cent more through depreciation of the dollar. It may be safely asserted that today not a single diplomatic secretary is living within the meager income which he receives from Uncle Sam.

Tallman Succeeds Neale

CHARLESTON, W. V., Feb. 17 (AP)—Charles (Trusty) Tallman, present freshman coach, was appointed head football coach at West Virginia University yesterday. The action was taken by the board of governors upon recommendation of President John R. Turner of the Morgantown institution. Tallman, a star end at West Virginia a decade ago, succeeds Earl (Greasy) Neale, who was named backfield coach at Yale two weeks ago. Tallman has been freshman coach for several years with marked success. Incidentally, he is a member of the Legislature, representing his home county of Mason.

Whittemore Wins Senior Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17—Parker W. Whittemore of The Country Club, Brookline, won the fourteenth annual men's senior golf tournament here yesterday when he defeated C. S. Ransom of Albany in the final round, 3 and 2.

Kit Klein Betters Record

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 17 (AP)—Katherine (Kit) Klein of Buffalo, speed skating champion, skated 220 yards here last night on Chautauqua Lake in 22⅕s., which was 1⅕s. less than the world record.

Vines Wins in Four Sets to Lead Tilden, 11 to 9

BALTIMORE, Feb. 17 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines last night defeated Bill Tilden, 6—8, 6—2, 7—5, 6—3 to increase to two matches his lead over the veteran professional on their touring campaign.

Bruce P. Barnes of Texas took the other singles match from Vincent Richards, former pro champion, 6—2, 9—7.

Vines and Richards paired to defeat Tilden and Barnes, 6—2, 6—1, in the doubles match.

Bighearted Sportsmen

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The blinded soldiers at St. Dunstan's Hospital, here, are bighearted sportsmen. They row, they run, they walk, and they have even been known to play football. Recently they decided their annual nine-mile walking race in Regent's Park. Each competitor was linked by a string to the arm of a guide. The winner was H. Boorman, who covered the course in 1h. 30m. 2s., and the runner-up was H. Kerr (1h. 31m. 10s.). Kerr, with an allowance of 17m., took first prize in the handicap. The race for semisighted men was won early by A. Brown (1h. 16m. 5s.) with H. Gover second (1h. 23m. 30s.). Brown took the handicap from scratch.

Miss MacDonald Defends Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STONEHAM, Mass., Feb. 17—Two senior and one junior New England A. A. A. U., women's indoor track and field championship titles were decided at the Old Armory here last night. Rena MacDonald of the Alhpa A. C., defended her 8-pound shotput title with a put of 10.43 meters. Louise Stokes of the Onteora Club of Malden and Barbara Howe of the Boston Swimming Association, tied for first in the running high jump at 4ft. 7¾in., while Florida Baker, unattached, won the junior standing broad jump with a leap of 7ft. 9in.

Miss Orcutt Takes Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 7—Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., holder of the metropolitan golf championship four times and runner-up in the national championship tournament of 1927, took permanent possession of the gold challenge cup representing the Florida women's golf championship title yesterday when she defeated Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., in the final round, 3 and 4. Miss Orcutt's two other victories were registered in 1930 and 1932.

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All of the latest books and magazines. Also a fine assortment of Greeting Cards, Markers for Bible and Text Book.
"COME IN AND BROWSE"
208 FIRST AVE. N. DIAL 40.025

Matrix Shoes
TILLINGHAST, Inc.
421 CENTRAL AVENUE

CONCORD PATIO RESTAURANT and COFFEE SHOP
Good Food, Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinner
2ND AVE. AT 1ST ST. NORTH Phone 7823
A. B. CHASE, Owner

J. D.'S DO-NUTS
Usually Hot—Always Fresh—25c Dozen
Mexican Chili—Vegetable Soup
EXCELLENT COFFEE
Table and Counter Service
DUNKING PERMITTED
No. 6 FLORIDA ARCADE

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
St. Petersburg, Florida
SUMMER SHOP
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE

TAMPA

Essrig's
THE FRANKLIN ST. TAMPA, FLORIDA
Florida's Largest Exclusive Dress Fabric Store

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Co.
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

Lucille Davis and Associate
BEAUTICIANS
708 GRAND CENTRAL AVE.
Phone No. H-3602
POPULAR PRICES

BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS
• • •
TROPICAL FASHIONS
• • •
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567

WINTER HAVEN

WOMEN'S APPAREL
For FLORIDA Wear
Wait and Buy Here
GRAY'S
WINTER HAVEN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY

HEINZ
57 VARIETIES
Sold by
PIGGLY WIGGLY

LAUNDRY May's DRY CLEANING DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller
BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
Phone Wa. 1770

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Draperies—Radio
RCA Radiotrons
G. E. Electric Refrigerators

NEW WAY LAUNDRY
Phone 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal and Ice Co.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Louis G. Ratcliffe
Incorporated
FLOWERS
431 So. Tryon Street

SOUTH CAROLINA

CHARLESTON

CAROLINA ELECTRICAL CO.
304 KING STREET PHONE 765
Electrical Contractors House-Wiring
Radio Repairs and Parts
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL

Fort Sumter Beauty Shoppe
PERMANENTS
FORT SUMTER HOTEL
CHARLESTON, S. C.
Phone 4811
Beautycraft in All Its Branches

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

NRA
For delicious baked goodies with an inimitable home flavor visit the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
837 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
(Under Crystal Restaurant Management)

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY
TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements, convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES 339 Huntington Ave. Preston Tel. Commonwealth 3213

BROOKLINE, MASS., $25 TO $50
Suites of 1 to 7 rooms, some furnished. Call at 47 Englewood Ave. or phone ASPinwall 8733 by 10 a. m. from 1 to 2 or after 6 p. m.

EVERETT, MASS. 10 Hampshire Street—5-room apartment, heated, fireplace, all improvements; best locality. Eve 4142-M.

FURNISHED
Small Homelike Apartments
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Moderate Rentals
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway St. Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS — UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 332 West 56th Street—Two rooms, bath, kitchen; 2nd floor; newly renovated, light, sunny, heated. Columbus 5-1326.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC.
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY

GOLD Jewelry, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Bought at Highest Prices.
Estate Jewels Appraised and Purchased.
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DOGS FOR SALE

AIREDALE PUPPIES
Male and female thoroughbred. W. W. BATTELLE, South Street, Wrentham, Mass.

COCKER SPANIELS, Scotties, smooth and wire haired Fox Terriers, Newfoundlands, Setters, and others reasonable. BRUSHWOOD KENNELS, Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York Regent 4-2234

EXHANGE OF SERVICES

VOCAL or dramatic instruction exchanged for some clerical services (typing); opera singer. Penn. 6-5480. Room 404, New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SILVER FOX SCARFS—Entirely new beautiful skins; full silvered; half price. Porter 1397 or C-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURNITURE

CHOICE FURNITURE—Good taste for every room; inexpensive; new Simmons mattresses, attractive studio bed, twin beds. LLOYDS AUCTION ROOMS. 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

ASSISTANCE in redecorating apts. and homes; original hangings and painted furn. a specialty; consultation reasonable. MRS. MACDONALD, 42 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, 73 Ann St., BRISBANE, Queensland. Established 30 years. English and Australian agencies.

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation 9 Elm St., Boston Tel Cap 5686

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District Boston Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400

When Looking for a Mover Call
N. E. AUTO VAN CO.
Local and long distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage, all wrok guaranteed
NAT STACEY Prop.
74 Ellery St., Cambridge Uni. 2780—1789-M

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD gold and silver, precious or semi-precious stones purchased; goods mailed to us will receive prompt attention
SAMUEL S. PEARLSTEIN
21 Beach St., Boston, Mass.

WE BUY Diamonds, Gold, Silver, Old Watches and Jewelry
Han. 2244
REAGAN-KIPP CO.
162 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

We pay cash for DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD and JEWELRY
M. MILAN, 387 Washington Street
Room 317, Boston
Purchase License #278
Inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation. HOWARD W. MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass. Hancock 2718.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY R. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New No. 7876

PRINTING

E. D. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 4051-3277

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL friendly home, will gladly share or rent 2 rooms connecting, singly, $4 and $5; meals if desired; inspiring view, sunshine featured, strong appeal to artistic person, refreshing environment for commuter, very comfortable for elderly person; available week-ends. Lex. 1114-W (Mass.).

BOSTON, 365 Marlborough St.—Attractively furnished rooms with board; ideal location for young business men and students. Cir. 7557.

BROOKLINE, Coolidge Corner, 9 and 11 Centre St.—Comfortably furnished, well-heated, sunny rooms; running water, home cooking; most convenient location; moderate price. Tel. Long. 9085.

QUIET, sunny, furnished bed-sitting room in residential Brookline; Christian Scientists preferred; home cooking. B-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, MASS.—Two unusually pleasant rooms; twin beds, with or without private bath; attractively furnished; meals if desired; rent reasonable; convenient transportation. Belmont 1257-M.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike. Cozy

BOSTON, at 83 Gainsboro St.—Bright, well-furnished rooms; transients or permanent. Suite 2, MRS. L. M. FERGUSON. Comm., 8128.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken 1022, MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 242 Mass. Ave.—Comfortable single and double rooms; board optional; transients accommodated. Circle 9860.

BOSTON—Comfortable, sunny room; gentleman preferred; with board, $25 a month; single room $3. 43 Falmouth St., Suite 2.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, near The Mother Church, furnished, comfortable room, reasonable. Tel. Circle 9267.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished or unfurnished room in homelike apartment; privileges; conveniently located; business woman preferred. Tel. Porter 4399-W.

N. Y. C., Jackson Heights—Double, single, bath; outside, sunny; near all subways; housekeeping privileges; beautifully furnished. Mornings Newtown 9-8133.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West, Apt. 112—Studio, private bath, facing park, sunny, privacy; private family.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

CREW MANAGERS AND SALESWOMEN—New York, Long Island, Westchester, Northern New Jersey, for prominent sportswear organization. Full, part time, commission and bonus. Visit our Fashion Shows—complete line on display—2 to 5 p. m., Monday, 19th, Good Citizenship League, 140 Sanford Ave., Flushing, L. I.; Tuesday, 20th, Barbizon Plaza Hotel, 58th St. and 6th Ave., New York City; Wednesday, 21st, Christ Church Parish House, Main and Barnett St., East Orange, N. J. Ask for MISS PRICE, or write Box P-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOLOISTS

SOLOIST—Soprano, experienced, desires position in or near New York City, in Christian Science church preferred, where soloist is not used at Wednesday evening service. X-19, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLORED man, experienced janitor, porter; operates automobiles and elevators; willing, reliable; excellent references. Uni. 8752-M or write C. E. B., 81 Prentiss St., Cambridge, Mass.

FRENCH PROFESSOR, AMERICAN, M. A. degree, now studying in Paris, 12 years' teaching experience in Naval Academy and American colleges, wishes position in college or first-class private school; spring term or in September. Address FRANK B. MITCHELL, Am. Ex. Co., Paris, France.

MECHANICALLY trained man of 40; experienced in personnel placement work, mfrs.' agent, specialized sales work; do anything, anywhere. ARTHUR R. HAIRE, 55 Grant St., Needham, Mass.

YOUNG man, experienced stock clerk, can drive car, desires work of any kind; references. Y-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE trained young woman desires position as governess; athletic ability; unlimited experience with children; willing to travel. Crystal 1633, B-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMPANION-NURSE, long private duty experience, desires case; experienced in mental cases; capable assuming charge of housekeeping; driver's license; free to travel. Tel. Stadium 1955, Boston.

REFINED young woman desires position as hairdresser; 3 years' experience; excellent references furnished. Brookline, Mass. Tel. Long. 3562.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT in White Mountains, 5-room cottage with bath, all modern improvements; 1-car garage; situated in Jackson, N. H. MRS. WM. D. GOFF, Concord, Mass. Telephone 714 Concord.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWITZERLAND and LIECHTENSTEIN
Approvals for General Collectors. Lists free. What are you looking for?
J. R. FLOGERZI
Marktgasse 65, BERNE, Switzerland

REAL ESTATE

ARE you interested in Florida or Florida real estate? Subscribe to FLORIDA REALTY JOURNAL, $1 a year. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Orlando, Fla.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

EARN BIG COMMISSION TAKING ORDERS for beautiful silk lingerie; you collect own pay daily; sell direct to wearer; we deliver. Please write FRENCH FASHION MFG. CO., 324 South Market Street, Chicago.

OPPORTUNITY for representatives open with distributors throughout United States for SHUR LINE AUTOMATIC ALARM AND FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT with proven record on 10,000 fires. Profit at time of sale. INTERNATIONAL FIRE EQUIPMENT CORP., West New Brighton, Staten Island, New York City.

WOMENS SPECIALTIES

TRUTHFUL advertising of a truly fine product is a helpful service. Our Soapless Oil Shampoo leaves the hair beautifully clean and soft; 8 oz. $1.00. Cara Face Cream softens, leaving skin natural and lovely; 3 oz. $1.00. CARA SPECIALTIES, Meriden, Conn.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1.0 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

CAIRO, 15 Charia Amir Hussein, Ghezireh—Very comfortable board residence; English house, excellent cooking, good service, moderate terms; good locality, near Ghezireh Sporting Club.

CAIRO, Tudor House, 5 Mariette Pasha St., opposite Cairo Museum—English management; sightseeing arranged.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

LONDON, W. 3—Comfortable home and tuition in English by experienced teacher; excellent references; A. M. A. The Briars, Willcott Road.

DRESSMAKING

BERLIN—Elegant or plain dresses made to measure. BEYER, Bln. NW, Perlebergerr Str. 8/II (Eingang stumpfe Ecke). — Elegante und Einfache Kleider nach Mass.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

PARIS, XVI°—Refined French family receives paying guests in comfortable, modern home. BARONNE DE ROPP, 50 rue de l'Assomption.

POST WANTED

NORWEGIAN, aged 23, best commercial education; 3 years' experience timber trade (1 year England), speaks English, Norwegian, knowledge German, French, seeks employment any kind business, Norway or abroad; best references. E. SCHUBELER, Fredrikstad, Norway.

ROOMS TO LET

BIEL.—To let nice, comfortable, sunny rooms (single or double) with breakfast. FAMILY HEIMANN, Centralstrasse 56 Süd III, St. Biel-Bienne, Switzerland.

WEARING APPAREL

BERLIN—Gowns and coats, moderate prices. FRAU DORIS BEHN, Kaiserdamm 103, Gh.I. Tel. J 3 Westend 3615. - Damenkonfektion.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

NEW ZEALAND
Store for Shoes and Boots
Godthaabsvej 17. Tel. Godth. 8149
Good quality, moderate prices.

CHR. C. SOLDATH'S SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

H. BONEFAAS
Noordwyk 42, Batavia, C.
All kinds of Underwear, Bed and Table Linen, Towels, Bath Goods, Mosquito Nets.
Very moderate prices.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
626 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg. Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2, Adelphi Ter. Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3, Avenue de l'Opéra Tel. Opéra 42-71
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A Tel. A2, Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta, 11 Tel. 23.406
GENEVA
16 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28.445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Continental Europe and Africa

GERMANY

ALTENVÖRDE I/W.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Alle Haushaltungsgegenstände
Kristall, Porzellan sowie
Bücher, Lederwaren, Spielwaren
in grosser Auswahl preiswert bei
SCHLÄPER
Altenvörde I/W. Mittelstr. 22

BERLIN

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call A 2 Flora 0178, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Unter den Linden 59A

FISHMONGERS
FLUSS- u. SEEFISCHE, MUSCHELN
Krebse
Lieferant erster Häuser
HANS LÖFFLER
Inh. Johanna Löffler
Berlin C. Zentral-Markthalle, Reihe 4
jetzt Stand 204 und 207
Fernspr. E 2 Kupfergraben 3690
und D 2 Weidendamm 3474

Steglitzer Anzeiger
Berlin-Steglitz
fertigt preiswert gute
Drucksachen an
undertakes good printing at moderate prices

BUTCHERS
Rind- u. Schweineschlächterei
Feine Fleisch- u. Wurstwaren
Richard Krüger
Fleischermeister
Tempelhof, Berliner Str. 159
Zweiggeschäft Berliner Str. 36
Tel. F 6 Baerwald 2755

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE HOME MANUFACTURER
40 Tischlermeister zeigen ihre solide Handwerksarbeit in reicher Auswahl in der Verkaufsgemeinschaft Berliner Tischlermeister
Molkenmarkt 5

PERMANENT WAVE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Salons
STÖBER - GROHE
Kurfürstendamm 224, entrance Meineke Str.
Telephone: J 1 Bismarck 4556
Friedrich Strasse (Kaiser Hotel)
entrance Tauben Strasse

ERES-LAUNDRY
ERES-WASCHEREI MARSONERSTR 12 BERLIN - LICHTERFELDE RUFNR 3 LICHTERFELDE 5027

MÖBEL-KAMERLING
N. Kastanienalle 56 Ecke Fehrbellinerstr. Speise-, Schlaf-, Herrenzim. jed. Holzart Küchen in Prachtfarben, Polstermöbel, Möbelstoffe neuester Muster. Mässige Preise Zurückgen. Zim. billiger, 30 jähr. Bestehen.
Viele Anerkenn *Furniture Dealers*

Bau- u. Zimmer-Malerei
H. FULER, MALERMEISTER
W. 57, BÜLOWSTR. 67
House Painting + Decorating
TEL. B 2, LÜTZOW 1255

UMZÜGE
Möbeltransport
Removal Contractors
FERDINAND SCHILLING
Wilmersdorf, Prinzregentenstr. 43
TEL. H 6 EMSER PLATZ 4127

FURS—Elegant Models
Carl Salback G.m.b.H.
BERLIN, Unter den Linden 67

Stationery
HEINRICH SCHULTZE NACHF.
Behrenstr. 28 Tel. A 2 Flora 5645
PAPIER SCHREIBWAREN
BÜROBEDARF
FÜLLFEDERHALTER

ERICH WEGENER
Flowers
Die schönen und preiswerten
BLUMEN
Kurfürstendamm 72

TOILET ARTICLES *PERFUMES*
PHOTOGRAPHY *COLOURS*
H.O. Korth
Lützowstr. 78 Tel B 2, Lützow 113
Toilette-Artikel, Parfüm, Foto, Farben

CAFE *TEA ROOMS*
High Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
24 LEIPZIGER STRASSE (City)

BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
BÄCKEREI und KONDITOREI
PAUL SEIDEL
S. O. 36. Schlesis che Str. 7
Tel. F 8 Oberbaum 5534
Bestellung auf Torten etc

STATIONERY *BOOKBINDING*
FRITZ BERGMANN
Steglitz, Albrechtstr. 3
Fernruf G 9 Albrecht 3482 u. 3483
Künstler- u. Kontorbedarf
Lichtpausanstalt
Bildereinrahmung
Buchbinderei

BRAUNSCHWEIG

RADIO!
Sämtliche Markenfabrikate
FR. FÖRSTERLING & POSER
(nh Fr. Förstering Schöppenstedterstr. 43

CUXHAVEN

E. BEUTLER
Automobiles, Motorcycles, every make
Bicycles, driving school, repair shop
STANDARD TANKSTELLE
Cuxhaven - Altenbruch 336
Telephone 76
Automobile, Motor- u. Fahrräder, Fahrschule Reparaturwerkstaat - Tankstelle

DRESDEN

BESTECKE
Silver knives forks and spoons
G. ECKARDT
Grunaerstr 41
4auswahlsendung bereitwilligst vorgelegt

HAIRDRESSERS
FRISEUR
Ia Damen- u. Herrensalons
Wasch- u. Baderäume, sowie Parfümerien
Oswin Gössel, Hauptbahnhof
Sonntags 9-½12 Uhr geöffnet
auch für Reisende Tel. 26522

GERMANY

DRESDEN
(Continued)

SPEISEHAUS
am FERDINANDPLATZ I
Mittags-Gedecke von 50 Pfg. an
Kaffee-Gedecke von 40 Pfg. an
Abend-Stamm von 65 Pfg. an
Angenehme behagliche Speiseräume im Erdgeschoss und 1. Stock
Inh. Frau Dora Kleeberg Tel. 13814
RESTAURANT

Die SCHUH-ETAGE
mit den kleinen Preisen
Peter Hofer Galeriestr. 3
(neben Goldmann)
am Altmarkt.
Tel. 23601 Fahrstuhl
—SHOES—

FRANKFURT a/M.

MÖBEL
aller Art
ständige grosse Ausstellung bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
Furniture of Every Kind

Wer besonderen Wert auf Schick Qualität und Preiswürdigkeit legt, der kauft bei
Schneider
DAS HAUS FÜR BEKLEIDUNG UND AUSSTATTUNG
Frankfurt a. M. Zeil, Ecke Stiftstraße
DEPARTMENT STORES

COCOA ROAST BARLEY
KAFFEE-GROSSRÖSTEREI
GEBR. HILBERT
Frankfurt a/M
Börnestr. 18 Brückenstrasse 70 Tel. 25992
Herzogstrasse 26 Tel. 66088
empfehlen ihren guten
KAKAO, MALZKAFFEE usw

Denken Sie daran:
WOLLE, Strickwaren, Strümpfe, etc., nur bei
SCHULTHEISS & WOLFF
BLEIDENSTR. 12 FILIALE: Tönnesgasse 20
KNITWEAR HOSIERY

HAMBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, please call 34 77 13, where a bureau of local and national advertisements is maintained.
HAMBURGER HOF—Room 249
Entrance Gr Bleichen 16

PRINTING-OFFICE
NÖLTINGS DRUCKEREI
Hamburg 36 Hohe Bleichen 20
Telefon 34 62 95
Briefbogen, Reklame, Drucksachen
Visitenkarten

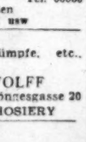
Typewriters Schreibmaschinen
ARNO BAUMANN
jetzt Stadthausbrücke 47 Tel. 34 63 61
Vertretung der Royal-Schreibmaschine
Vervielfältigungs-Apparate
Rechenmaschinen
Auch Schreibmaschinen-Reparaturen!

HANNOVER

Builders and Contractors
Baugeschäft M. Möller
Hoch-, Tief- u. Betonbau
Technische Beratung
Mendelssohnstrasse 31 Tel. 81812

LEIPZIG

Developing and Printing
PHOTO - WINTER
LEIPZIG SCHILLERSTR 5
Filialen:
Hotel Stadt Rom a. Hbf.
Li - Merseburgerstr. 75
Entwicklungs- u. Kopieranstalt



MÜNCHEN

ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS
Paul Böhmer
ARCHITEKTURBÜRO u. BAUUNTERNEHMUNG
München 19, Aiblingerstr. 2 Tel. 61600
Ausführung von Neu- u. Umarbeitungen jeder Art

HAIRDRESSERS
DAMEN- und HERRENFRISEUR
Dauerwellen, Transformationen
Farbumerien
Franz Kuschnigg
Sparkassenstr. 9 Tel. 22923

NÜRNBERG

FLOWERS and
FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
OSKAR OBST
Königstr. 69
I am a member of the Florist Telegraphic Delivery Association and of Fleurop

WUPPERTAL-ELBERFELD

BAEDECKER
Buch-, Kunsthandlung und Antiquariat
Herzogstr. 33 Fernspr. 22318
Booksellers and Art Dealers

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

dresses
coats
complets
raincoats
exclusive models low prices
fashion house
joh. vermeerstraat 42 amsterdam

Paying Guests Received
Opportunities for quiet study.
Christian Scientists preferred
Mrs. E. WEGERIF BREMAN
Beethovenstraat 97 Z

ROTTERDAM

G. VAN DER DUSSEN
Oppert 132, Rotterdam Tel. 52739
KITCHEN UTENSILS
Huishoudelijke Artikelen Houtwaren en Complete Keuken - Inrichting

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groot Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel. 331126. Post Giro 48511

G. E. WEIK
GOLD and SILVERSMITH
Gediplomeerd Goud and Zilversmid
Repareeren van Sieraden
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Daily Features

All Nature

Brittle Fern

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

FAIR-WEATHER sailors go to sea only when the sun is shining or the barometer climbing. When clouds threaten, they head for home. Brittle ferns are like these sailors. They show their fronds only when weather conditions suit.

Perhaps that is how the brittle fern got its name, for in the heat of summer one usually finds a clump of these frail ones with dry and withered leaves that break and crumble to touch. The long main stem is particularly brittle.

In spring, long before the other ferns project their pipe-shaped croziers above the ground, these brittle ferns are exhibiting emerald-green leaves that seem to dare Old Man Winter's return. But despite its reputation as our earliest lacy plant, it is also the first to feel the effect of hot weather, withering away at the first hot blast, but always sending up new shoots and reviving its fronds after a shower.

In New England (and the East in general) the brittle fern frequents rocky places, particularly limestone cliffs and ledges. In the West it adapts itself to rich woods and stream margins. The range extends all over the world.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

251

He done pretty near

as good as me said the

boy I have just drank

three whole bottles

of what they call gin-

ger beer but he only

took two

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

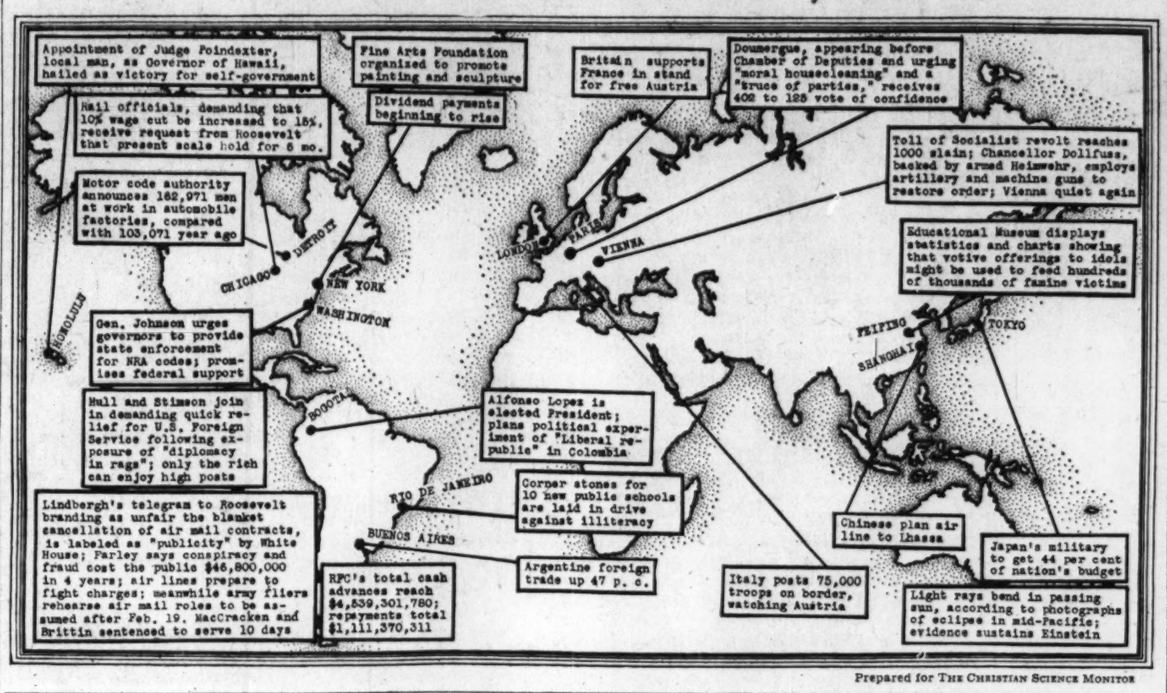
With the Inventors

Shoestring Fastener

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF ALL the minutes that have been spent in tying shoelaces were laid end to end — well, no doubt we should all have time for more worthy pursuits. Prepare now for the new leisure! Rudolf Bartsch, of Rothweil-on-the-Neckar, Germany, has been granted U. S. patent No. 1,941,654 for a small metal clamp that fastens on the inside of the shoe. With this device, you simply tie the laces, pass the ends through the clamp, and presto! they are secure until you release them yourself.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Appointment of Judge Poindexter, local man, as Governor of Hawaii, hailed as victory for self-government
Fine Arts Foundation organized to promote painting and sculpture
Britain supports France in stand for free Austria
Doumergue, appearing before Chamber of Deputies and urging "moral housecleaning" and a "truce of parties," receives 402 to 125 vote of confidence
Rail officials, demanding that 10% wage cut be increased to 18%, receive request from Roosevelt that present scale hold for 6 mo.
Dividend payments beginning to rise
Toll of Socialist revolt reaches 1000 slain; Chancellor Dollfuss, backed by armed Heimwehr, employs artillery and machine guns to restore order; Vienna quiet again
Motor code authority announces 182,971 men at work in automobile factories, compared with 103,071 year ago
Educational Museum displays statistics and charts showing that votive offerings to idols might be used to feed hundreds of famine victims
Gen. Johnson urges governors to provide state enforcement for NRA codes; promises federal support
Hull and Stimson join in demanding quick relief for U.S. Foreign Service following exposure of "diplomacy in rags"; only the rich can enjoy high posts
Alfonso Lopez is elected President; plans political experiment of "Liberal republic" in Colombia
Corner stones for 10 new public schools are laid in drive against illiteracy
Chinese plan air line to Lhasa
Japan's military to get 44 per cent of nation's budget
Lindbergh's telegram to Roosevelt branding as unfair the blanket cancellation of air mail contracts, is labeled as "publicity" by White House; Farley says conspiracy and fraud cost the public $46,800,000 in 4 years; air lines prepare to fight charges; meanwhile army fliers rehearse air mail roles to be assumed after Feb. 19. MacCracken and Brittin sentenced to serve 10 days
Argentine foreign trade up 47 p. c.
Italy posts 75,000 troops on border, watching Austria
Light rays bend in passing sun, according to photographs of eclipse in mid-Pacific; evidence sustains Einstein
RFC's total cash advances reach $4,539,301,780; repayments total $1,111,370,311
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BOGOTA
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BUENOS AIRES
PEIPING
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Another's Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Derby, England

A TRADESMAN here had experienced a period of slackness of trade, and things looked anything but rosy. Both he and his wife endeavored to get at a true sense of business, but matters continued dull.

One day the wife felt impelled to call upon a friend, who also had a small business establishment. Arriving at the friend's shop, she was met with a distressing story of lack of business. This tale was listened to with a full heart, but the whole incident was reversed. The visitor immediately became her first customer of the day, paying for the goods out of her slender purse.

On the way home the woman successfully choked a feeling of self-pity. But she had her reward. On arriving home she was greeted by her husband with a radiant smile and the happy remark: "I have had a hectic time!" It developed that almost at the time of her purchase at her friend's shop, her husband had received a customer who had placed an order which meant several weeks of work. They have now glimpsed the meaning of the words: "Love . . . seeketh not her own."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Quilt Protectors

ONE busy woman in a western city contributes to the family budget by making and selling attractive covers, which may be sewed over the ends of quilts and blankets, thus serving as a protection against soil. The covers are made of unbleached muslin and are faced or bound along the edge with bright-colored print or percale.

Many of them are made more attractive by decorating one side with a simple embroidery design or a graceful spray done in outline stitch. L. M. B.

Hose Repairing

A COLLEGE girl who had been taught to repair clothing was astounded to see how thoughtless many of her associates were with their silk hosiery. She accordingly devoted one afternoon each week to repairing hose.

Threads drawn from the inside of the hems gave her an exact match. Odd shades were tinted and made into pairs. Socks were made from those broken at the knees. All past mending were cut into long bias strips and crocheted into caps and bags to be sold. M. O. W.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Books of 'Kings'

THE two books of Kings, like the books of Samuel, form a single volume in the original Hebrew ("The Book of Kings"), and it was the Greek translators who were the first to divide the book in half; moreover, they named the two parts "Third and Fourth Kingdoms" (counting First and Second Samuel as the 1st and 2d Books of Kingdoms). This division was followed by Jerome, translator of the Latin Vulgate, but he changed the name to "Third and Fourth Kings," for, as he puts it, "it does not describe the kingdoms of a number of nations, but that of the Israelite people alone" (Jerome "Prologus Galeatus," prefaced to the Vulgate).

It is from Jerome's Vulgate that we gain the alternative headings printed in the King James Version —"Commonly Called the Third (and Fourth) Book of the Kings."

Daily Anecdote

Hard on the Horse

FORMER President Taft took a great deal of physical exercise. In spite of his excessive weight he loved horseback riding and did a great deal of it.

While in the Philippines he rode a horse 25 miles one day over a road which was under construction, and cabled about the trip to the Secretary of War.

The Secretary cabled back, "How is the horse?"

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THERE is no advantage in having a lively mind if it be not accurate; the perfect clock does not go fast, but correctly.

—DE VAUVENARGUES

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Formeth, createth, declareth, maketh, treadeth — End them *-eth*, not *-uth*.

Sosthenes—*Sos'-the-neez* (o short, *th* as in *thin*, *e* as in create); not *Sause'-thuh-neez*.

Corinth — *Cor'-inth*. The *o* is marked short in Webster's, but the publishers regard the circumflex sound (as in orb) as acceptable for a short *o* followed by an *r*, in the same syllable.

Disputer — The accent is on the second syllable, although it is on the first in "disputant."

Chronologically, scientifically — End them *-kally*, not *-kly*.

Inherent—The first *e* is long.

Vehemently—The stress is on the first syllable, not the second.

Adverse—The stress is on the first syllable.

Sinai — Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni*.

"I have written the more boldly unto you in some sort" (Rom. 15:15) —The idiomatic phrase *apo merous*, rendered "in some sort," may be translated either "in part," i. e., "somewhat," or "here and there" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 401). So we could render: "Here and there I have written more frankly (than usual)." Moffatt suggests: "I have written you with a certain freedom"; and Goodspeed: "I have written you pretty boldly on some points."

"They cannot be reckoned up in order unto thee" (Psalm 40:5) — It is true that the Hebrew *arak* means literally to "arrange or set in order," but it is also used in the sense of "compare," as the result of setting in order (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon, p. 789); while the negative term *en*, translated "they cannot," is constantly used in the sense of "there is not" (*ibid.*, p. 34f.). Hence we could translate, "There is nothing (or no one) comparable unto Thee." Moffatt renders: "There is no one like thee"; and Smith: "There is none to compare with thee."

"For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things" (Rom. 11:36) —The sense of this somewhat condensed statement is brought out in various ways. Moffatt suggests: "All comes from him, all lives by him, all ends in him." Weymouth prefers: "The universe owes its origin to Him, was created by Him, has its aim and purpose in Him"; while Goodspeed renders: "For from him everything comes, through him everything exists, and in him everything ends."

"Amen" (Rom. 11:36)—The Greek term ἀμην (our "amen") is simply a Hebrew word in Greek letters. This word comes from a root meaning "to confirm, support, trust, or believe." It is the same word used in the phrase "God of truth," in Isa. 65:16 (literally "a God of Amen"; cf. the Margin of the Revised Version). When the Greek *amen* occurs at the beginning of a verse, it is regularly rendered "verily" (Matt. 24:34 etc.), but at the end of a verse it is left untranslated, simply as "amen," with the general sense of "so be it," "may it be fulfilled."

"Heavens of heavens" (Psalm 148: 4)—This is properly a Hebrew idiom used to express the superlative sense (compare Davidson: "Hebrew Syntax," p. 49), and so is equivalent to "the highest heavens" (Smith).

"Strange god" (Isa. 43:12) — The Hebrew word *zar* came to be used especially in the sense of a "foreign or alien god," as opposed to Yahweh, the God of Israel.

"Before the day was I am he" (Isa. 43:13) —As the Hebrew text stands, it may be literally rendered: "From the day, I am he." The Septuagint presupposes a slight change in the Hebrew and connects this verse with the preceding to read: "I am the Lord your God even from the beginning"; Moffatt appears to unite the literal rendering of the Hebrew with that of the Greek Version: "From of old I am God and from henceforth the same." Compare also Smith: "I am God from of old, and from now onward the same."

"I will work, and who shall let it?" (Isa. 43:13) —The Hebrew verb here rendered "let" means literally "cause to return," and so "reverse, hinder, or revoke"; hence, "I will work and who shall reverse it?" (compare Margin of the Revised Version). Moffatt renders: "What I do none can reverse"; while both Smith and Kent have: "When I work, who can reverse it?" The Septuagint reads: "I will work and who shall turn it back."

"Declareth unto man what is his thought, that maketh the morning darkness" (Amos 4:13)—Instead of "What - is - his - thought" (Hebrew, *Mah-secho*), the Septuagint reads "his anointed," a literal rendering of the similar-appearing Hebrew term *Meshicho*. The reading is of considerable interest, for the word "anointed" (Greek, *Christos*) is that used for "Messiah" in the Old Testament, and for "Christ" in the New. In fact, Baxter's English translation of the Septuagint has the words: "Proclaims to men his Christ. . . ."

Moffatt renders as follows: "It is he who reveals his inner Mind to man, he who makes the dawn and darkness." In rendering ". . . he maketh dawn and darkness," Kent notes that "the current translation, 'maketh the dawn darkness,' is not supported by the Hebrew or the parallelism."

"How long halt ye between two opinions" (I Kings 18:21)—The word "halt" does not mean "to stand still or stop" in this verse, but is used in its archaic sense of "to be lame or limp." Compare Moffatt: "How long will ye hobble on this faith and that?" and Smith: "How long are you going to limp upon two diverse opinions?"

"Mammon" (Matt. 6:24) — "Mammon" is properly an Aramaic word with the meaning of "riches," possibly derived from the root *aman*, "to be firm or steadfast, to trust or put confidence in" — hence "what is trusted in." We might translate: "Ye cannot serve God and gold." Wycliff and the Genevan Version rendered it "riches"; Goodspeed and the Twentieth Century New Testament have "money"; Weymouth, "gold"; while Moffatt and the American Revised Version retain "mammon."

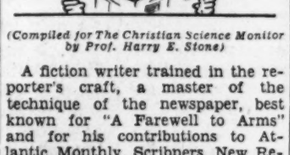
"For ye see your calling, brethren" (I Cor. 1:26)—Moffatt renders "Why, look at your own ranks, my brothers? Not many wise men (that is, judged by human standards), not many leading men, not many of good birth, have been called!"

"Now I beseech you . . . that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you" (I Cor. 1:10)—Moffatt suggests: "I beg of you all to drop these party-cries. There must be no cliques among you"; while Goodspeed renders: "Now I urge you all . . . to agree in what you say and not to allow factions among you, but to be perfectly united in mind and judgment."

"Bowels and mercies" (Phil. 2:1)— Among the classical Greek writers, "the bowels" (*splagchna*) were regarded as the seat of the more active passions, such as anger and love; but the Hebrews regarded them as the seat of the tenderer affections, especially kindness, benevolence, compassion. Goodspeed renders: "affection and sympathy"; Weymouth: "tender-heartedness and compassion." The early translator Tyndale has: "compassion and mercy."

"He is lunatick, and sore vexed" (Matt. 17:15)—The translation "lunatick" (i. e., "moonstruck") is quite literal; but the usual meaning of the Greek word is "epileptic," epilepsy being supposedly affected by changes of the moon. "Is sore vexed" is more exactly "suffers grievously." Compare Moffatt: "He is an epileptic and he suffers cruelly."

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS



(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

A fiction writer trained in the reporter's craft, a master of the technique of the newspaper, best known for "A Farewell to Arms" and for his contributions to Atlantic Monthly, Scribners, New Republic: Ernest Hemingway, still in the thirties, is evidence of what can be accomplished by concentration without a college course. He was "educated in the public schools" and by life.

"Not a few newspaper men who made their start with sentiments of common decency eventually come to behave as if private individuals existed for no other end than to have private affairs which may be blazoned on the front page in such a way as to woo a cloudburst of coppers for the newspaper," declares E. A. Ross, "Principles of Sociology."

In Lighter Vein

Bringing Him Down

Maud: "Why did you break your engagement with poor Tom?"

Edith: "Hush, don't tell any one, but he was growing so horribly fat! When grief has pulled him down a bit I shall take him on again."

Means Business

"Daughter," said the father, "is that young man serious in his intentions?"

"Guess he must be, dad," she replied. "He's asked me how much I make, what kind of meals we have, and how you and mother are to live with."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Prospects Good

Her Father: "So you are in the navy. What are your prospects for promotion?"

Plebe: "The best in the whole navy, sir. My job is the lowest one we've got."—*Annapolis Log.*

Advice

"My advice to you, Colonel, is to go through the movements of driving without using the ball," said the golf instructor.

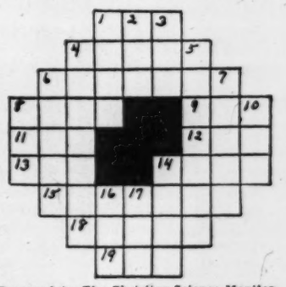
"My dear fellow," answered the Colonel, "that's precisely the trouble I'm wanting to overcome."—*Toronto Globe.*

Smiling Youth

"Where nowadays will you find the youth who can smile when everything around him is going wrong?"

"On the links tomorrow morning, carrying my golf clubs."—*Answers.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 107



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Public proclamation.
4—Damp.
6—Decides.
8—As much as.
9—Caribbean is one.
11—Spike of cereal.
12—Noun suffix.
13—Popular name for Yale.
14—City in India.
15—Flags of a ship.
18—Openings in a wall or fence.
19—Married.

Down
1—To project.
2—Amount (abbr.).
3—Nothing.
4—Audience.
5—Aims.
6—A fine-grained rock.
7—Prophets.
8—Tiny.
10—Southern constellation.
14—Old.
16—Observed.
17—Suffix of adjectives.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Professor Snubs*

By CARMACK

Today Joan asked me to take Tiddlywinks in hand and teach him how to behave, and I wiggled my tail and said I would be glad to—
I was all set to start in right away, too, but Tiddlywinks wasn't—
He wanted to play and frisk around and have a good time—
And pretty soon he had me feeling the same way—
So I started racing around and doing my skidding-on-the-rug stunt, which Tiddlywinks thought was very clever—
The only trouble was. Joan didn't—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Back to Living

AMID the harried scramble for work that has marked the latest period of economic readjustment the art of living has been largely neglected for the more pressing necessity of merely making a living. It may be taken as a sign of returning equipoise, therefore, that the Administration in Washington, and many private bodies as well, are establishing in rural surroundings islands of industrial-agricultural experimentation where a modern application of an old triad, subsistence, security, and support, may have room to fructify. These endeavors have just been described in a series of twelve articles in the Monitor.

To the casual observer it may seem that the rural industrial movement, now being furthered with a $25,000,000 appropriation under the subsistence homestead division of the Department of Interior, is just one more back-to-the-land plan; or merely a stop-gap for periods of industrial recession; or a substitute for the dole; or an effort to relieve city bread lines by establishing rural garden lines; or a scheme to keep factory workers contented while the mills are closed; or an unduly optimistic expectation of turning dyed-in-the-wool urbanites into color-fast suburbanites.

But, in its final analysis, while containing elements of all these hopes, the rural industrial program is far more practical than altruistic, far more social than economic, far more humanizing than decentralizing. It is not designed solely to relieve the 4,000,000-odd normal surplus of industrial workers now centered in factory towns or cities by transplanting them to subsistence farms within striking distance of part-time factory employment. It actually would restore to America a virile, independent, resourceful sector of society securely attached to the land not by ties of necessity but by bonds of affection. Its members would be dependent upon the factory, not for shelter, sustenance, and nearly every other essential of human existence, but merely for that inconsiderable amount of cash necessary to maintain family life.

Just as industrial centers have sapped the country areas of men and women of initiative, ingenuity and efficiency, so have the factories in all too many instances sapped the individuals of these choice qualities. Now, it would seem, the warnings of such thinkers as Prince Kropotkin may be heeded:

> Precisely in proportion as the work required from the individual in modern production becomes simpler and easier to be learned, and, therefore, also more monotonous and wearisome—the requirements of the individual for varying his work, for exercising all his capacities, become more and more prominent.

That is where the rural industrial communities should take their place in the reconstruction of American living now being forced upon the nation by the collapse of the old order. In homes where individual efforts afford at least a subsistence, where skill finds an outlet for its products in community marketing groups, where sugar, shingles, broadcloth, gasoline, electricity and the many other items which demand a cash expenditure are satisfactorily if modestly supplied by part-time employment at the near-by mill—when such facilities are offered on a rustic scene where modern advantages remove the drudgery but leave the challenge to initiative, factory labor will no longer be done by rows of human automatons nor will farm labor be accomplished by bent-backed and brooding "men of the soil." Rather should the opportunities for a home and family, security and leisure be an inducement to the youth to rally around the home tree and the community house.

It, therefore, seems essential that no opportunity should be lost to emphasize that this rural industrial movement demands and offers more than the mere animal urge of food and shelter. It is essentially an adventure in a new way of living, an adventure into contentment and peculiar service which may lead to a larger restoration to America of certain sound qualities which aided in making it unique among the nations.

Election in Colombia

A PEACEFUL presidential election in Colombia is not news, nor was the election of Alfonso Lopez surprising. In fact, for weeks he has been referred to as the next President of Colombia, his election was a foregone conclusion inasmuch as the Conservatives were not entering a candidate and had refused to participate in the voting. Colombia keeps up its fine record, gets an able Liberal executive and is prepared to march on.

Of more than passing interest, however, is the fact that there was another candidate in an election which was supposed to be uncontested. An Indian farmer, Estiquio Timote, a Communist candidate, was defeated, as might be expected, but the fact that he ran at all and won a few votes is of some significance.

Colombia, like so many other Latin-American nations, has a population composed of four race groups. There are Spaniards, Indians, Negroes and mixed (mulattos and mestizos), and though the Indians and Negroes represent a small proportion of the whole, their cultural, economic and political influence is far greater than their numbers and is expressed in part through the mixed race group which represents more than 52 per cent of the total population.

Though the candidature of Señor Timote may have had economic rather than racial significance, his participation and the party he represented in the election are developments in accord with trends in other nations whose racial composition is similar to that of Colombia. For more than a hundred years the "whites" had their day; following them the mestizos and mulattos sought power and position and were to a degree successful. In Haiti finally the Negroes won against the "whites" and mulattos, and more recently the tendency in Mexico has been to "Indianize" Mexican culture. Only recently the President of Peru was an Indian.

The Indians of Latin America are awakening and their march forward should be encouraged. They built great civilizations in the past and they can do it again. Certainly today no "whites" as they look about them can assert that theirs are the only great civilizations the world has ever known. After all, the Indians have certain priority rights in the New World, and in Latin America they have furnished not only leaders but frequently good leaders.

For the present, however, the significance of the Colombian election is that this most stable of Hispanic republics is to have in Señor Lopez an executive of broad experience—he was formerly Minister to Great Britain—and of capabilities suited to carrying on the constructive régime exemplified by the retiring President, Enrique Olaya Herrera.

Reclothing New England's Hills

A SURVEY of the first six months of work by the New England contingent of the Civilian Conservation Corps brings convincing evidence to support the contention of professional foresters that the CCC move has advanced the cause of American conservation by one or two decades.

The survey, just released, shows that the dreaded gypsy moth has been banished from thousands of acres; the pine blister rust has been eradicated from other vast areas; firebreaks totaling thousands of miles have been built; new fire trails have been added to the protective facilities; picnic areas, hiking trails and public camp grounds have been added to the recreational equipment.

All this is direct support of the reports that pour in from all over the country. First criticism has been succeeded by unstinted praise. Already President Roosevelt has been hailed as doing more for forest conservation than any Chief Executive since the "big-stick-wielder," Teddy Roosevelt. In fact, some acclaim the present officeholder as doing more in this direction than the redoubtable "Teddy."

Theodore Roosevelt made his greatest bid toward forest conservation when he set aside almost 100,000 acres of land for national forests in six western states before he signed the bill relieving the President of his power in this matter.

Today's President Roosevelt has done three outstanding deeds in the name of forest conservation. First was the Triple C, which as it gathers experience is doing more and better work. True, as foresters point out, the CCC is not as efficient as professional trained men. Yet more of them are doing the work, and because of their numbers, are accomplishing more than regular staffs would in many years. Besides forest work, the CCC program is doing the double duty of unemployment relief.

Second in President Roosevelt's forestry deed book is his securing of a $20,000,000 appropriation to purchase approximately 5,000,000 acres of eastern woodlands as national forests. These purchases will about double the acreage of eastern national forests.

The President's latest is the NRA lumber code, which contains a provision for conservation work by lumbering companies. The code, recently drafted by conservation and lumbering officials at Washington, is now in the hands of the President for approval. His signature will set in motion the first national conservation ever practiced by lumbering companies. It provides that these firms shall leave cut-over areas in a good reproductive condition. Thus will be prevented the denudation which has threatened to clear the United States of its once vast woodland holdings.

Thus President Roosevelt's forest policy bids fair to make New England and the nation more forest minded than it ever has been.

Treasure of King John

THE Feland Research, Ltd., a company to search for the lost treasure of King John, has been formed in England. Armed with data pieced together by historians and archæologists, the company will institute a search for the fabulous treasure said to have been lost more than 700 years ago by the King while moving north from Runnymede after he had signed the Magna Charta.

Lost treasure has always had its appeal to mankind. There rests about sunken treasure, whether lying in the depths of ocean or buried in some corner of the earth, an aura of romance. Though fortunes have been spent in the search for legendary treasures, there is always a fresh searcher to take up the quest when another fails. The lure never weakens.

Yet the treasure that King John lost in the treacherous and watery fens was almost valueless in comparison with the one he left at Runnymede. In a few strokes of the pen he made a bequest to the English-speaking world that has grown and multiplied beyond all computation. The riches contained in the baggage train that moved north from Runnymede were tawdry and paltry compared to the heritage left behind on parchment.

The treasure of gold and silver and jewels lies somewhere beneath the green crust of England's shore. In 700 years it has collected only tarnish. Nothing has been added to its value beyond that which antiquity gives. The tremendous influence of the parchment signed before the disgruntled King moved northward has grown and spread until the whole earth has felt its influence.

The majesty of English law and government rests upon that document so reluctantly signed. New nations in lands unheard of at that time rest their foundations upon the rights and privileges set forth there. A huge commonwealth of nations and the largest republic the world has yet known trace their laws and constitutions back to that scrawled signature.

Perhaps the Feland Research, Ltd., may be successful in its search. If it is, it will be interesting to note the value of the find. Legend is sometimes an unreliable witness. The treasure may have been greatly exaggerated in the relaying of the tale down the ages.

Yet, if it is found, the task of valuation will be a comparatively simple one. But the treasure that was never lost has grown beyond all computation. It has strengthened the spirit and lifted the hearts of more men than can ever be counted. Here indeed is the treasure of King John.

A Hot Seat

THE one hundredth anniversary of Mark Twain's birth will be celebrated in 1935. And the members of the Mark Twain Association hope to raise $200,000 to endow a chair of Humor in honor of that event.

A Chair of Humor at a college naturally brings up the question: Do undergraduates have any? And if not, can humor be injected into those who have no big empty spaces to receive it? Then again, what is humor? And who is going to define it? There's the rub. In spite of philosophers, essayists, and learned professors a satisfactory definition of humor is yet to be found. The subject has been studied, discussed, analyzed and fought over but never adequately explained. Humor is an elusive thing and as a rule philosophers in trying to explain it have explained it away.

One man's humor is another man's despair. Who is to set the standard? The radio gagster? The comic strip artist of the wow-zowie-bam school? Or can a faculty member infallibly determine the gelastic value? Humor is probably in the ear of the listener as beauty is said to be in the eye of the beholder. Shakespeare evidently thought this, for in "Love's Labour's Lost" he says:

> A jest's prosperity lies in the ear
> Of him that hears it, never in the tongue
> Of him that makes it.

Deep down in all of us is a realization that a sense of humor is a valuable possession. For if anyone declares that we have no humor we regard it as if he had said we started the World War. You can tell a man that he isn't clever at cross-word puzzles, that he's not a particularly good golfer or gifted as a singer and he probably will remain calm, cool and collected. But if you tell him that he lacks a sense of humor—somehow that statement seems just a bit too much for any man to put up with. Perhaps a Chair of Humor may help to remedy all this.

One thing is sure: the entire undergraduate body of any college would gleefully welcome a Professor of Humor but probably not quite in the way an august faculty member would wish.

The occupant of a Chair of Humor at the average American university would very likely find it a hot seat. For it is much easier to endow such a chair than to endow its occupant.

The Book of the Day

Edwardian Cavalcade

By Zoilus

MR. WINGFIELD-STRATFORD tells us that the underlying theme of this final volume of his ambitious trilogy on the decline and fall of the Victorians is the British people's struggle to adapt itself to its environment. History, he says, is strewn with the wreckage of civilizations that have failed to adapt themselves—and long before the end of the book one begins to have apprehensions of another being added to the list. But while we might offer other causes of collapse than want of adaptability, one must admit that Britain's difficulties with its environment, both foreign and domestic, were appalling and that by King Edward's day the air had become heavily "thunder-charged" in consequence.

John Bull, "proud of his phlegm," "proverbially loves a lord." With a few stolid, imperturbable landed nobles—Salisburys, Devonshires and Harcourts—to handle affairs of state (Randolph Churchills and Joe Chamberlains were too restless to be entirely appropriate) and with a little decently gradual progress, he had been accustomed to settle down to his family and his cricket feeling that his little island was as secure as the noble lords who ruled it. The navy, moreover, was invincible; the army, trained under the old Duke of Cambridge in the most colorful arts of parade-ground pageantry, turned out to thrill the townsmen on ceremonial occasions.

Then something changed—the environment if you will. A voting dispute in South Africa started the Boer War. The parade-ground army, out of its element on the veldt, was capsized by a handful of Dutch farmers. Militarists would say the war was a godsend in view of what was to happen 14 years later—but men became restless after that shock. In industry at home clouds of class war began to gather as machinery brought unemployment and trades unions pushed for reform. The old Tories gradually disappeared. Chamberlains and Lloyd Georges, dynamic and exciting, took their places. Stinging words passed between London and enterprising young Germany. A new competitive fleet in the Atlantic was more than peaceful Liberals could face. They agreed with France to protect the Atlantic. France took the Mediterranean—a commitment, says Mr. Wingfield-Stratford, that insured entry into the World War. Old, contented, insular England had gone—can it adapt itself?

The pall of futility hangs over the people and policies in this grand Edwardian cavalcade, which allows full opportunities to Mr. Wingfield-Stratford's brilliant, merciless pen. But in spite of the amazing completeness of his detail one suspects that his somewhat satirical approach has caused him to overlook elements in John Bull that may have as much to do with the future of his civilization as the nation's leaders—who, it appears, were bunglers all.

The Victorian Aftermath, by Esmé Wingfield-Stratford. New York: Morrow. $3.50.

An American Woman Discovers a London Cottage

IT HAD to be a cottage! No. I would not take a maisonette. No. I did not want a flat—not even a service flat with a lift—so I told the house agents. I wanted an English cottage with a bit of garden—not too much garden, for that would be sheer luxury—but a garden. This, I explained, was for the three-year-old, brought up in the spacious western prairies.

The house agent shook his head. He had never heard of them. He hoped he could find us something that would resemble a—what had I called it? Prairie? Was it a special sort of garden?

Very special, I assured him. We went on looking.

There was a house available which began with an English basement and ascended to the moon—or thereabouts. Down in the basement were the dining room and kitchen, the latter containing an enormous coal range. Up a steep flight of stairs we came upon the drawing room, up again and we found two bedrooms, up again and we found two more bedrooms somewhere above the treetops.

"And how does one heat it?" we inquired curiously.

"Oh, there are gas fires in every room," we were told. We looked at the size of the gas fires and the heights of the ceilings. We glanced at the owner, who led us on the excursion upward. She was wearing something like three sweaters and two pairs of woolen socks. We looked at each other. "It is something like heating all outdoors with a match," one of us whispered to the other. We looked farther.

* * *

And then we found our cottage. On one of two narrow streets, lined with tiny, quaint cottages. A church at the end closed the street to traffic. All this in the very heart of London. The cottages had been built, the owner told us—not without enjoyment of the tale—for refugees of the French Revolution, built so hastily that they had no basements. Londoners, we found, considered that a desirable arrangement.

An apple-cheeked maid let us in and we at once, mentally, hung up our hats and unpacked our bags for the fourth and last time. For the first thing we saw was a cozy dining room with a stove—a real stove which gave out real heat. Ascending to the first landing, we found a bathroom; to the second and we found a drawing room, to the third and we found bedrooms—yes—everything was there if you just kept on going. And, wonder of wonders, when we looked out the back window we saw a garden. None of your two feet of space surrounded by an iron fence, but a real garden with a tree in the middle of it and flowers growing and green grass. The baby took immediate possession, running straight for the door and out upon the grass, where he raced up and down, solemnly, three times as though performing a rite.

We looked a little wistfully at the bathroom, for it had been an afterthought and was quite the most shivery room in the house, with a frank opening near the ceiling covered merely by a bit of wall paper. There it perched somewhat sheepishly, as though it knew it didn't really belong to a house built for French refugees! But we moved in.

It took us several days to get oriented. We distressed the maids by running to the kitchen to tell them things instead of ringing bells for them. Once the baby found the bells, however, the whole household began to move.

* * *

That first night in our new home, I went to the kitchen, determined to fulfill my duties as housewife, and asked to see where things were. The food we had had for dinner was simply nowhere to be found. Behind her pots and pans at the soapstone sink, cook regarded me with a mixture of amusement and severity, offering no suggestions, nor deigning to enlighten me as to what she did with things. So I retreated and waited until we heard her lock up for the night and disappear into nether regions which I knew I should never dare to penetrate. Then we stole back to the kitchen, like two mice, looking hopefully for a late-at-night snack. There was nothing. A little marmalade on one shelf. But you couldn't, we said to each other, eat just raw marmalade. Hungry and disappointed, we gave it up.

It was not a matter of days, but several weeks, before we located the larder successfully hidden behind the paneling of the kitchen. The baby did it. Bless him, except for him, we should have gone hungry to bed the rest of the year. During a game of hide and seek one day, I pursued him to the kitchen and not seeing him anywhere, followed a sound of mysterious knocking.

Presently he emerged from behind a panel wielding a chicken leg. Cook rattled her pans at me, but with determination, I advanced. Yes, there *was* food, nicely decorating the shelves of a spacious cubicle as yet unknown.

So at last, we felt at home and took vast pride in the two daisies still surviving in the garden, where Agnes, the cat, strolled beside us with her tail very toplofty. The cat "went with" the house.

I, who had done all the work in an American household, now had two maids and an English nanny to do it for me. Mine was the strenuous occupation o' mornings of deciding what we should eat that day. We no longer rose at six-thirty and breakfasted at seven-thirty. We breakfasted in bed at nine, and rose thereafter, and the day proceeded along these leisurely lines.

Living in a London cottage, I found, allowed time for that all but lost American art of just sitting still now and then for ten minutes. I viewed the world from a different angle. Within was the warmth of the coal fire, my books, thoughts, contentment. There was nothing to run after, for everything came to my door.

* * *

Outside I could hear the yodle of the milkman who came twice a day because we had no ice chest. (There's only one such in two streets of houses, so cook told me in a hushed voice.) The greengrocer's boy rode up to the door on his bicycle with my apples and spinach in a box on his handle bars. Sometimes a street musician broke into the silence with the Londonderry Air—and had I but tuppence, I should have to spare one for that Air! A flower cart came by each day and from it I might choose anemones and baby mums and wild asters—all for a few pence. The postman came five times each day and nearly every mail brought a note from a friend who wanted to tell me this or that. There was a telephone, but it rarely rang. Everyone wrote notes, even to his neighbor just around the corner.

And this has become home. It was home for a French refugee over a hundred years ago. And now it is home and warmth and refuge to an American family who have migrated to the home of their forefathers.

In my English cottage, I look upon the world beyond the door as something to be gone into when duty calls me—or friendship. But behind the door, I find a great deal of peace. Heavy curtains shut out the fog and rain, and fire snaps cozily; on the thick rug at my feet Agnes stretches, yawns and settles down again. The baby came in a moment ago and peeked cautiously between the curtains.

"Wet," he remarked newsily, and drew them tight together again.

"Yes," I agreed, thus commenting as dispassionately as possible upon the thirty-fifth consecutive wet day. "What's going on in the nursery?" I inquired politely.

"Nanny and I are playing it's raining," he said. "She's standing on the street corner under an umbrella, and I'm the bus being slow."

"Rascal," I accused him.

"Rawscal," he corrected gravely, disappearing.

My English cottage is taking effect in the nursery.

D. D.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The March of Trade

FROM different parts of the world come assurances that the tide of trade and enterprise, which began to flow last year from a deep ebb, will continue to rise in the year on which we have now entered. . . . We have seen these influences at work in our own country and in other parts of the Empire and also in other parts of the world. Wherever they are present Englishmen welcome them. The prosperity of this country is intimately related to the prosperity of the world. Our trade is with the world. Our commercial interests spread throughout the continents. Few countries can suffer commercial retrogression without our own country feeling some of the consequences and sharing in the loss. . . . There is today in the United States a strong undertone of confidence in the improving course of trade which is shared by the critics as well as by the stanch supporters of the President's experimental policies. This confidence does not come out of the void; it is not just another instance of the wish fathering the thought. . . . It is founded upon facts within the observation of men who direct industry and commerce. . . .

Not less confident, nor less well-founded, is the expectation of trade improvement in Canada; and both in Australia and in South Africa business continues to increase. If we turn to the continent of Europe there is . . . definite ground of encouragement in the check on seasonal unemployment in Germany (largely as the result of public works) and in the passing in France of a budget that was salutary, if unpopular. . . . Japan's industrial development is . . . undoubtedly of benefit to her own people; and if South America does not record much recent progress there has at any rate been no retrogression there. . . . There is improvement the world over; and, if certain fundamental conditions can be assured, that improvement will continue. . . .

More than any other, this country realizes also the necessity for opening the channels of trade and removing the artificial barriers to which all peoples have resorted, some readily and some reluctantly, in a time of uncertainty and fear. The relation between political and commercial policies is close; measures of political and industrial self-determination go hand in hand. . . . Insecurity sets a padlock on markets and unclasps the hands which commerce would naturally unite. Politicians, therefore, have a contribution to make, through the assurance of peace, to the growth of the commercial intercourse of nations. . . .

The King's Message to the Lord Mayor of London struck a true note. It is reasonable "to face the new year with growing confidence and more cheerful hearts" because the facts of trade, not in this country alone but in many parts of the world, are a warrant for better expectations.—*The Times* (London).

Dropping the "F. O. B. Detroit"

ONE of the principal automobile manufacturers makes the announcement that henceforth advertisements will give the prices of cars delivered at the door, instead of prices at the factory. The decision is to be commended. . . .

The device of giving "f. o. b." prices is outworn. There doubtless was a time in the early stages of the industry when the lowness of these prices lured customers into the salesrooms—in other words, gave the salesman an opportunity to grasp the prospective customer by the coat lapel. But most people have gone through the business of buying a car, and they are cognizant of the freight and other costs that must be added to the factory figures. Thus they are only irritated by constant repetition in advertising of all kinds of prices which they know do not tell the whole story.

Possibly use of "f. o. b." prices has simplified national advertising somewhat, and has done away with the necessity of detailed figures for each locality. But the arithmetic involved would not be a great strain. . . . From the purely business standpoint of the dealers, complete frankness probably would lead to more sales. Certainly it would bring about a more friendly feeling.—*Portland Oregonian.*

Fear, the Drawback to World Peace

WHEN he was inaugurated, President Roosevelt remarked that the only thing we had to be afraid of was fear itself. Sometimes one is forced to wonder if that isn't pretty largely true, also, in our relations with Japan. . . . Both sides have grown nervous thinking of the war into which they may stumble if they aren't careful. And there is reason to suspect that it is this nervous fear of war which is precisely the greatest danger.

The other day five Japanese, discovered taking photographs in the vicinity of a shipyard . . . were pinched as spies. An investigation, however, showed that . . . negatives in their cameras contained nothing more damaging than views of the New York skyline.

The Tokyo press, quite naturally, got sarcastic about all this. . . . Now the interesting thing about this, of course, is the fact that exactly the same thing has been happening in Tokyo. American world flyers have been arrested in Japan because they unwittingly flew over certain Japanese fortified areas. . . .

Any American can understand that the activities of these Americans in Japan were completely innocent. Similarly, any Japanese can see that the Japanese who fell into the law's hands in New Jersey were sightseers pure and simple.

But each nation is so ready to believe that the other is harboring diabolic plots that the most harmless incident can be made to look like a sign of impending war.

And it is just this nervous readiness to expect the worst that creates the kind of tension from which wars are made. If we could get over our fear, the task of finding peaceful adjustments for the difficulties between the two nations would be made immeasurably easier.—*Port Jervis* (N. Y.) *Union-Gazette.*

Duty to Our Public

IN MANY ways the most hopeful thing about the present moment in American life is the fact that people generally are beginning to see the necessity of adopting a new ethical standard in their dealings with one another.

This new standard can be expressed very simply. It is the notion that a man's first duty is not to his pocketbook, but to the public at large. . . .

It calls for a reappraisal of the individual's aims and standards, and it applies . . . to all professions and all jobs. The banker needs to learn it—for what does all the current criticism of certain banking amount to, except that they put their own good above the public good? The manufacturer needs to learn it, and the politician and the broker and the editor and everyone else whose calling touches the lives of the mass of his fellow citizens. . . .

If we team up with a new and enlightened conception of the duty the individual owes to society as a whole, we may find that the rules of the game need fewer changes than some critics believe.—*Nevada State Journal* (Reno).